HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 294— BOMBAY, SATURDAY DECEMBER 11 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THRILLING UNIVERSAL RAILROAD DRAMA

"RUNAWAY EXPRESS"

6 Parts—A Masterly Portrayal of the

Romance and Thrills

The hardships and Rumours in the life of a railroad man, featuring an all-Star Universal Cast including

JACK DOUGHERTY and BLANCHE MEHAETY

A Terrible Railway Accident averted in the nick of time—Scenes of splendid American Railroad Sceneries—
A horrible plot to send to destruction an Express Train to wreak a personal vengeance on the driver!

AN UNPARALLELED TREAT YOU SHOULD ON NO ACCOUNT MISS!

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

THRILLING, EXCITING PARAMOUNT DRAMA

"SHADOWS OF PARIS"

7 Parts—featuring the popular Star

POLA NEGRI

The Unrestrained Tiger-Woman—the Belle of the Apache Underworld and of Parisian Society at one and the same time

"Shadows of Paris"

Scenes of Whirlwind Apache Dancing—
One minute a Fashionable Society Woman—and the next an Apache Terror! Scenes of Intense Dramatic Emotion!

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
11 Dec.	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,319
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK † ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
28th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits China & Japan.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
10th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	OHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
15th Dec.	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
22nd ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY,
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., *Secretaries and Managers.*

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS. Ladies Silk Stockings, rupee each. Representative calls without obligation. Post Box 825, Bombay.
A R1317

WANTED—YOUNG MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE, who should not be a Law student, as full time Secretary for a Muslim Industrial School in Bombay. Apply stating terms to Box 1871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1313

WANTED—An experienced B.Sc., or INTER-SCIENCE. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 according to qualifications. A sportsman especially expert in Cricket preferably before the 15th with testimonials to the EDUCATION INSPECTOR, [illegible] (Kathiawar).
27784

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50. Commission and Travelling Allowance. Lucrative business. For terms send stamp. NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A 1283

WANTED—A MAN, fully conversant with and experienced in classifications of goods, ratings, etc., on all the Indian Railways and who can handle Railway problems affecting different sections. Salary according to qualifications. Apply immediately to:—HONORARY SECRETARIES, Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association.
A 27795

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mowbray Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced GRADUATE TEACHER is open to engagement. Apply Box 1873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1318

A HINDOO YOUTH seeks an EMPLOYMENT as a compounder, please write to Box No. 1877 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.
E R1324

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—1st Floor of "Mahomed Building," Bastion Road, opp. Excelsior Theatre, from 1st January, 1927. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R1307

GODOWNS—Large and small for storage and Factories. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Post, Jacob Circle."
C 27767

SPORTS

FREE—EXCELLENT RACE TIP with money-paying key for the whole Bombay season. Ask particulars. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
S R1312

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN DIRECTORY, containing addresses of Manufacturers, Merchants and Exporters. Eight hundred pages, will be ready in January. Price Rupees ten. Trade addresses inserted for rupees five. An opportunity to secure new trade connections. Advertisement rates moderate. LAXMICHAND DOSSABHAI SHAH, Post Box 457, Bombay.
L R1319

EDUCATIONAL.

CROWN TYPEWRITER CO.—Guarantee thorough Training in Shorthand and Typewriting. Fees moderate. Individual Tuition. Apply at 259, Hornby Road, opp. Lloyds Bank.
R 1325

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.
T R1227

WE SUPPLY the wood for Match Factories. Write with your own rates to Box No. 1876. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1323

CABINET GRAMOPHONES, size 43in. by 22in. by 20in. fitted with best double-spring motor and superior sound box. Typewriters for travelling and office. Tropical Cameras with lens F. 4.5 and Compur shutter. Offered at specially reduced prices for Christmas. Direct Importers. TRICUMDAS & CO., 495-7, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R27809

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Bowman Street Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED to purchase a second-hand OIL PRESS, complete, Negotiate with PROPRIETORS GURU RAM DAS COTTON MILLS, Amritsar, giving full particulars.
K 27807

ONE FOLDING No. 2 AUTOGRAPHIC BROWNIE. Hardly used. Good lens. Apply Box No. 1872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1315

WANTED—One COTTON BALING PRESS, complete with half Press Finisher also one LANCASHIRE BOILER, 125 to 150 Pound Working Pressure. Apply Box No. 1875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1316

PROFESSION.

"RAMALADNYA"—Poona, replies satisfactorily five queries in ONE Rupee. Question-Time required.
P R1275

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. He will not let you down.
P

PRESENTATION ARTICLES.—Gramophones at Rs. 25 each. English Records at Re. 1 each. Cameras (Folding ¼ plate) at Rs. 25 each. Steel Cash-boxes (Nickel-plated). Fancy Perfume Flasks with Powder-puffs, Celluloid Toilet sets, Timepieces, etc., etc. Catalogue on application. Direct Importers: TRICUMDAS & CO., 495-7, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R27809

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

CROSSLEY:—FOR SALE, any reasonable offer, 30 H. P. London Coupe in excellent running order. Apply Box No. 1878 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
JA 27816

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

Bombay, 28th September, 1926.

Messrs. BERNDERFER METALL-WARENBABRIK,
A. KRUPP A.G.,
BERNDERF, N. Oest,
Austria.

Dear Sirs,

WE deeply regret having infringed the "Palmtree" popularly known as the "Zad" and "Chhap" Trade Mark used by you on the German Silver Sheets or plates exported by you to British India and in particular Bombay. We tender our unconditional apology for having done so which we trust you will accept and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) LALLUBHAI AMICHAND.
27798

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LD CLOTH SHOP.

OPPOSITE MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS' WORKS, BYCULLA.
Tel. No. 42370.

SALE

FROM 1st to 15th December, 1926. ATTRACTIVE REDUCTION in prices. Step in and see how far a Rupee will go.
27717

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TEMPORARY LEASE OF IMPORTANT BUILDING PLOT IN HORNBY ROAD

THE SITE offered is in front of the Sydenham College of Commerce and opposite Victoria Terminus. It admeasures about 3,116 square yards with a frontage of 119 feet on Hornby Road. Two more frontages of 195 feet and 216 feet are possible on proposed side roads.

2. Occupation of this valuable site is offered for three years certain and thereafter subject to notice of from three to six months on either side.

3. For plans and forms of conditions and agreement apply to undersigned, by whom offers will be received:—

THE LAND MANAGER.
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay.
27786

SALE OF READY WASTE AND COAL CLINKERS

READY WASTE of COTTON and Yarn, also coal clinkers, are to be sold, tenders for same will be received at the Office of the Jam Mfg. Co., Ld. at 4 Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst. with a deposit of Rs. 500.
Bombay, dated 3rd December, 1926.
R1309

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re: ESTATE OF THE REVD. J. C. YOUNG. ..... Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of the Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the estate of late Reverend John Cameron Young, Doctor of Medicine, Medical Missionary, late of Sheikh Othman Aden, Arabia, and 121, George Street, Edinburgh, European, deceased, who died a Bachelor at Adia Ababa in Africa on the 2nd day of February, 1926, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 3rd day of December to Mr. Charles Mortimer Eastley, Solicitor, Bombay, the Administrator in Bombay of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1926.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Charles Mortimer Eastley, the Administrator in Bombay of the estate of the Revd. John Cameron Young, Deceased.
27805

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MOHANLAL NANCHAND SHAH, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a flour Merchant, in Bombay for the use and benefit of his minor son Chatrabhuj Mohanlal and limited till his majority. ..... Deceased

THAKERSEY NANCHAND SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Gulalwadi outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seven-teenth year of our Reign,

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 24th day of November, 1926.

Messrs. SHAH AND CHINUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27808

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 668 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

"SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS MOTILAL MANSIONS."

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. 1, SATURDAY, the 11th day of December, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 2, MONDAY, the 13th day of December, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO 3, TUESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO 4, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Bruce Lane and Tamarind Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,308 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1262, Street No. 27 to 41, Tamarind Lane, and bounded on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. IV, on or towards the West by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. II.

LOT NO II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Hummum Street, and Dean Lane, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4728 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1237, Street No. 5-7-9-43 to 55, Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and Ward No. 1238, Street No. 16 to 22, 8 to 14, Hummum Street, Ward No. 1240(3), Street No. 24B, Hummum Street and Ward No. 1240(4), Street No 24C, Hummum Street and bounded on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. III., on or towards the West partly by Dean Lane, and partly by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North partly by Tamarind Lane and partly by the property comprised in Lot No. I, and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Hummum Street, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2161 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1236, Street No. 22-24-6, Apollo Street and Hummum Street and bounded on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the properties comprised in Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property comprised in Lot No. IV, and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2,033 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other Cadastral Survey No. 190 Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1034, Street No. 20 to 30, Apollo Street and bounded on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property comprised in Lot No. I, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. III.

The above plots are delineated on the plan lodged in the Commissioner's Office and also deposited at the Office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys, and the same can be inspected by the intending purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27530

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 598 of 1923.

Re: GOVINDJI DAMODAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, until lately trading in the name and style of Govindji Damodar and Co., at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th February, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
27814

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2442 of 1926.

Short cause plaint filed the 12th day of October, 1926.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, a body corporate under Bombay Act XVI of 1925, having its office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs

versus.

HAJI VALI MAHOMED MOTI, of Bombay, Halai Memon Inhabitant, residing at Memonwada Road, Mandvi Post, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.,:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 5,243-15-0 with interest on the said sum or part thereof at 9 per cent per annum from such date or dates as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just, for the costs of the suit, interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 21st day of December, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 22nd day of October, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

The 22nd day of October, 1926.

Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27810

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BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital Called Up 35,50,000
Reserve Fund 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR SALE

COMMENCES ON 1st DEC. 1926,
AT
Messrs. E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.
ENTIRE STOCK
Consisting of
WOOLLEN CASHMERS, NAVY BLUE SERGES, BLACK COATINGS, ALPACAS, PALM-BEACH TUSSORE, POPLINS, SHIRTINGS of all latest descriptions Etc., Etc. : : : :
ALSO
BRASS-WARES AND CURIOS
of all denominations at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
to suit all pockets.
INSPECTION INVITED.
(Proprietor) of the
New Bombay Tailoring Company.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by
'Swarajya'
The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a
"MARKET"
for your wares and manufactures in
"SOUTH INDIA"
including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin
For Rates and particular please write to
Manager, Swarajya.
Broadway, Madras.

AMUSEMENTS

THE PRAISE OF THE PRESS.
Just a few extracts from the British Press:
'Entertaining in Every Foot of its length.'' "Sunday Pictorial."
'The whole world can enjoy it." "Daily Mail."
"A story that will live for ever." "Yorkshire Post."
"A triumph." "The Daily Sketch."
A FIRST NATIONAL SUPER PICTURE
AND
A BRITISH SUPER PRODUCTION.
"NELL GWYN"
9 Reels
Starring
DOROTHY GISH
VIVACIOUS, ROGUISH and CAPTIVATING
ALL TOLD LIGHTLY AND WITTILY
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY
SPECIAL TOPICAL SHOWING.
M. C. C. vs. HINDUS
As played in Bombay
See NAIDU'S Record Innings.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.
TO-NIGHT LAST WEEK!
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IN
"LIGHTNING HUTCH"
It never struck twice in the same place,—he never had to!
The end of the Story is so charming that you will be well satisfied to see again and again.
2 Reels Comedy—"SEA LEGS."

IMPERIAL CINEMA (Lamington Road)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
EXCELSIOR FILM COY'S
First Fine Production
KASHMEERA
or THE ENEMY'S DAUGHTER
featuring
Miss JUBEDA and other known stars
Daily Four (4) shows at 5—7—9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON:
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 P. M.

1ST MAHARASHTRA MUSIC CONFERENCE
OF THE
GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA
at
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL
EVERY DAY TWO
GRAND MUSICAL CONCERTS
on 13th, 14th and 15th December, 1926.
1st Concert 6 to 8 p.m. and 2nd Concert 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Pandit Vishnu Digambar and other well-known Musicians from various parts of India will take part.
Rates of Tickets:—Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 6 p. m.
RICHARD BELL
Presents
THE JOY BELLS OF 1927
SUPER CABARET COMPANY.
IN
"1999"
Booking at ROSE & CO
After 3 p.m. at the Theatre

A Common Unique Pair
With
Uncommon Valour Flourished
THE BHAGWA ZENDA
AND
MAHARAJ SHIVAJI
Was Victorious. To See all this
Witness
United Pictures Syndicate's Unique Picture
Chandrarao More
Every Scene is the Scene
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM

PRECIOUS (Now under the Management of Mr. RUSTOMJI DORABJI, the Proprietor of the West-End and Wellington Cinemas.)
TO-NIGHT — SECOND WEEK OF THE SERIAL — THIS WEEK.
NEW THUNDERING SENSATIONAL SERIAL
"WINKING IDOL"
20 Parts—Thrills—Baffling—Astounding—Surprising Mysteries! Featuring the Popular hero
WILLIAM DESMOND and Eileen Sedguick and Grace Cunard, directed by FRANCIS FORD—Further 6 parts this Second Week.
A hard-riding, hard-fighting son of the boundless West, who loved a rose of the wastelands, and determined to save her from a fate worse than death.
TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

BEAUTIFUL STORY OF PATI VRTA DHARMA
Shree Krishna Film Company's Super Production.
COMMENCING FROM 11th DECEMBER, 1926.
BHADRA-BHAMINI
TIME—4 SHOWS: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. SAT. & SUN. AT 3-30.
KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE New Charney Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOOLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

This day, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank and the concerned:
1 case artificial silk shawls.
17 Hats.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Liquidator of "The Jewellery Consignments Ltd." (in Liquidation):—

One very large safe by "Godrej"; chairs, writing table, revolving book-stand.

One Lot Lime Light Cinema outfits such as Jets, Saturators, large and small Carbite tanks, etc., etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the 6th Presidency Magistrate (Mazagon Police Court).
10 Hand carts (Hawker's).

AUCTION SALE OF THE "KHOTI" RIGHT AND IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN THE VILLAGE OF GHATKOPER, SALSETTE DISTRICT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee Contractor and Rattonshaw Muncherjee Kavarana the proving executors of the last Will of Phiroshaw Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla deceased, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will TO MORROW SUNDAY, the 12th instant [illegible] by public auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at [illegible] Terrace, Ghatkopar:—

(FIRSTLY): All that the right, title and interest as the Khot of the village of [illegible]per, Salsette District, Zilla Thana, [illegible]prised in the indenture of Kowl dated 31st December 1845 including the right of recovery of rent, assessments, charges, and dues payable by all the "Sooti", "Chiklee" and other tenants and also the rights of the Khot in all the palm and date trees, earth, sand, stone, gowthan etc., etc., in all that piece of land known as the village of Ghatkoper situate in Taluka Salsette bearing survey Nos. 1 to 260 and entry Nos. 1 to 983 and bounded on the east partly by the village of Vikhrole and partly by the creek on the west by the villages of Kirol and Pawai on the north by the villages of Pawai and on the south by the villages of Chembur and Kurla.

(SECONDLY):—All that piece of land forming a portion of survey No. 173 falni No. 1 entry No. 254 in the village of Ghatkoper admeasuring about 830 square yards and known as "Phiroze Terrace" and bounded on the east by the G.I.P. Railway lines on the west by the Chimbur Road on the north by the property of Dr. S. B. Bagwe and on the south by the overbridge of the G.I.P. Railway.

(THIRDLY):—All those pieces of Khoti and government land situate in the village of Ghatkoper admeasuring about 4529 square yards together with the bungalow formerly known as the "Khot's bungalow" but now known as "Korshed Bag" and five or six chawls, stables, washing places and well standing thereon and bearing entry Nos. 228, 235, 238, 278, 251, 253|54, 258, 285, 146 Survey Nos. 172, 173A, 173 B, 124, falni Nos. 10, 1 and bounded on the north by the Bombay Agra Road, on the South by the property of Thakersey Mulji on the east by the property of Sheikh Mahomed Saleh Masdrani and on the west by the property of Katchi Lohana orphanage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Company Attorneys for the vendors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & COY.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME NEGLECTED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I find the following statement in your leader of the 4th instant: "It is surprising that many of those who swear by the mandate theory quietly ignore the fact that the Cawnpore resolution gave the first place to extensive constructive work throughout the country as indispensable preparation for direct action, just the work which should have been regarded as mandatory but which, unfortunately, was sacrificed throughout the year throughout the country. Need we ask why it was sacrificed?"

In this connection it is interesting to know why the Congress put its ban on Council entry in the year 1920. It is common knowledge that Mahatma Gandhi advocated the boycott of Councils on the clear understanding that the wrangles for places in the Councils would take away the workers of the Congress from their true place of constructive work for the country to those of Council Elections and thus leave the constructive work barren of results. It is well-known that the political work of this country is being organised and conducted by the intelligentsia of the country and if the endeavours of this section of community are diverted towards the Council Entry, workers for the constructive programme in the country would naturally be absent. Further the enthusiasm evinced for constructive programme in the country is supplemented by the sympathisers of the Congress only in proportion to the development of constructive work in the country. With workers diverted from their intended responsibility for constructive work Constructive Programme came to a stop and the sections of the country who could afford to talk of politics and sympathise with it only diverted themselves with wrangles and oratorical discourses between the two sections of the legislative bodies which unfortunately took up their whole time, having none to devote for national work. In brief, the constructive programme was done to death by the inauguration of the Council Entry and to-day the masses of the country are seething in ignorance as to the real issue at stake. The Council Entry Party depend on the masses to support them intelligently but they forget that they have given them information time and anon only about the discourses in the legislative bodies. They have completely been kept in ignorance about the real want in the country and therefore the masses array themselves around such parties as commend themselves to their imagination most. Thus it is clear that Council Entry Party has lost its foothold on the imagination of the masses which the Congress was maintaining with its constructive programme in full swing. It may mean too much at this juncture, to say that the Congress having surrendered itself into the hands of the Council Entry Party, namely, the Swarajists of 1924 and the Swarajists and the Responsivists of 1926 has lost its hold on the masses which is clearly exhibited by the number of Congress members on the roll. However, it is encouraging to see that the number of supporters to the Congress is not what is shown by the rolls, by by the number of supporters to the Swarajists of the present day which may be counted by millions. Therefore my earnest prayer and appeal to the various sections of the community interested in the work of the Congress maintaining its hold on the masses for their general amelioration is not to waste much timee on the importance of the Council Programme by which they have already lost its hold on the masses but to step back, review the situation and make bold to confess the failure of the Council programme and inaugurate a fresh campaign of constructive work towards the improvement of the poverty stricken masses of the country, their education both political and economical and last if not the least in importance the setting aside of the many differences religious as well as class existing among them.

I assert that the masses care a fig as to which party gains predominance in the Assembly and the other legislative bodies, or as to who tops the poll and who is left behind, so far as no hand is raised towards the raprochement of their own condition. India is poor and wants food and clothing. An organised effort to improve the conditions with prospects of safeguard of continuance for the future can only be attained by workinig whole-heartedly Mahatmaji's programme among the masses or the more recent village organisation programme of Mr. C. R. Das, without which the Congress would have abdicated its representative responsibility for the nation. May God bless our leaders with prospective intuition to push through this progamme in spite of the odds that exist against it.—Yours, etc.

A PATRIOT.

CAUGHT IN A GALE.

STORM IN SOUTHERN SEAS.

INCONSOLABLE PASSENGERS.

MAHATMAJI'S LIFE STORY.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

This was my first voyage with my wife and children. I have often observed in the course of this narrative that on account of child marriages amongst middle class Hindus, whilst the husband is literate the wife remains almost illiterate and a wide gulf separates the life of the wife from that of the husband who has to become his wife's teacher. So I had to think out the details of the dress my wife and children were to accept, the food they were to eat, and the manners suited to their new surroundings. Some of the recollections of these days cause much amusement. A Hindu wife regards implicit obedience to her husband as the highest religion. A Hindu husband regards himself as the Lord of his wife who must always dance attendance on him.

I believed at the time I am writing of that in order to look civilised our dress and manners had to approximate to the European standard as far as possible. For, I thought only thus could we have some influence and without influence it was not possible to serve the community.

PARSI DRESS.

So I determined the style of dress of my wife and children. How could I like them to be known as Kathiawar Banias? The Parsis used then to be regarded as the most civilised amongst Indians, and so, where the complete European style seemed to be unsuited, we adopted the Parsi style. Accordingly my wife wore the Parsi *sari* and boys the Parsi coat and trousers. Of course no one shuld be without stockings and shoes. It was long before my wife and children got used to them. The shoes cramped their feet and the stockings stank with perspiration. The toes often got sore. I had always my answers ready for all these objections. But I have an impression that it was not the answers but the force of authority that carried conviction. They agreed to the changes in dress because there was no other alternative. In the same spirit and with more reluctance they adopted the use of knives and forks. When my infatuation for these signs of civilisation wore away they gave up the knives and forks. The return to the original mode was perhaps no less irksome than these changes after having been long accustomed to them. But I can see to-day that we feel all the freer and lighter for having cast off the tinsel of 'civilisation.'

On board the same boat with us were some relatives and acquaintances. These and other deck passengers frequently met because I was free to move about anywhere to my client friends.

SIGNS OF STORM.

As the boat was making straight for Natal, without calling at intermediate ports, our voyage was of only eighteen days. But as though to warn us of the coming real storm on land a strong gale overtook us whilst we were only four days from Natal. December is a month of summer and monsoon in the Southern hemisphere, and so gales, great and small, were quite common in the Southern seas. The gale in which we were caught was so sharp and prolonged that the passengers were alarmed. It was a solemn scene. All became one in face of the common calamity. They forgot their differences and began to think of the one and only God—Musalmans, Hindus, Christians and all. Some took various vows. The captain also joined the passengers in their prayers. He assured them all that though the storm was not without danger he had experience of many more dangerous ones, and explained to them that a well-built ship could stand almost any weather. But they were inconsolable. Every moment were heard sounds and crashes which foretelled breaches and leaks. The ship rocked and rolled so much that it seemed as though she would capsize any moment. It was out of the question for any one to remain at this hour on deck. 'His will be done' was the only cry on every lip. So far as I can recollect we must have been in this plight for about twenty four hours. At last the sky cleared, the sun made his appearance, and the captain said that the storm had blown over. People's faces again beamed with gladness and with the disappearance of danger disappeared also the name of God from their lips. Eating and drinking, singing, and merrymaking again became the order of the day. The fear of death was gone, and the momentary mood of earnest prayer gave place to *maya*. There were of course the usual *namaz* and the prayer, but they had none of the solemnity of that dread hour.

But the storm had made me one with the passengers. It may be said that I had little or very little fear of the storm, for I had experience of similar ones. I am a good sailor and do not get seasick. So I could fearlessly move amongst the passengers bringing them comfort and good cheer, and conveying to them the hourly reports of the captain. The friendship I thus formed stood me, as we shall see, in very good stead.

The ship cast anchor in the port of Durban on the 18th or 19th of December. The *Naderi* also reached the same day.

But the real storm was still to come.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.

RULE ISSUED TO STAY PROCEEDINGS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

An interesting application was made on behalf of one Mr. J. C. Gaistaun to-day at the Calcutta High Court before Justices Mukherjee and Graham against the order of the First Subordinate Judge of Twenty-Four Perganas issuing a writ of attachment in respect of the petitioner's race-horses and other movable properties. Their Lordships issued Rule upon the opposite party to show cause why the order asked for, by the petitioner should not be passed and pending the hearing of the Rule which was made returnable on the 20th instant, all further proceedings in the matter were stayed.—F. P.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FOR KARNATAK.

GADAG, December 9.

At the annual general meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Committee held at Gadag to elect office-bearers, Mr. Srinivas Rao Kaujalgi was elected as President and Mr. D. V. Belvi, V. N. Jog and J. A. Saldanha were elected as Vice-Presidents. Mr. M. R. Kembhavi, Dr. Herilgol and Mr. Vithalarao Joshi as Secretaries.

The following were elected as Members of All-India Congress Committee:

Dr. D. V. Belvi, (2) S. V. Kaujalgi, (3) Narayan Rao Joshi, (4) B. B. Patadar, (5) D. R. Malaji, (6) Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, (7) Dr. N. S. Hardikar, (8) Dr. Umachagi, (9) M. B. Kabbur, (10) N. G. Nadagir, (11) V. N. Jog, (12) M. R. Kembhavi, (13) K. R. Karanth, (14) Hon. Dr. U. Ramrao, (15) Dr. Hulyalkar.

After the Belgaum Congress, this is the first meeting of the Provincial Committee in which attendance was fairly large. A resolution regarding observance of the South African day was adopted.—Free Press.

A meeting of the local merchants was held at Ahmedabad to protest against the proposed stabilisation of the rupee at 18d. ratio.

"Life's not worth living to 'livery' men, Kruschen will soon put you right again!"

Liverish?

Small wonder either, what with the heat, no exercise, too much to eat—and drink, perhaps!

Of all the organs of the body, the liver has the most important bearing upon your mental outlook—the ancients looked upon the "bile" as the seat of the emotions. Keep your liver toned up by a daily dash of Kruschen with your CHOTA HAZRI. No trouble—no taste, but you'll soon notice the difference in your general health.

CHOTA HAZRI
Tell your boy to put the bottle on the Chota Hazri tray every morning
Tasteless in Tea

In India the blood becomes sluggish, the digestive organs lazy, and they do not extract from the food certain vital salts. Your daily health needs these salts—Kruschen supplies them.

Kruschen Salts

KRUSCHEN - CHOTA HAZRI - KRUSCHEN - CHOTA HAZRI - KRUSCHEN - CHOTA HAZRI

Yeast is life!

IRVING'S **YEAST-VITE** TABLETS

A LIGHTNING PICK-ME-UP.

THE greatest medical discovery of the century! Pure Yeast and Vitamins—no harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of the Yeast when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling o xtr me vigour. Take tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minute

OUR GUARANTEE

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the mpty bottle and we will refund your money immediately:

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 30,000 letters from satisfied users in less than two years, which are open to inspection.

26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

10080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

10335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver cansd by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and 'pleurisy.' I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

Irving's Yeast - Vite Tablets

will relieve

Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes

Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes

Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes

Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 17 minutes

Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

Send Postcard for free treatise on Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

Sole Wholesale Agents:—
MARTIN & HARRIS.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar Street, ... BOMBAY.

IRVING'S YEAST - VITE LABORATORIES
'CECIL HOUSE," HOLBORN VIADUCT LONDON E. C. 1

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 9. To-day's price.

January	11.86—.05
March	12.07—.09
May	12.29—.08
July	12.50—.09
October	12.71—.06
Middling Spot	12.40—.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 9. Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	81,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 9.

January	11.87—08
March	12.02—.09
Middling Spot	11.90—.07

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 9.

Demand Bills	484.50

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 qualitp), spot:—15 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 9. To-day's closing.

December	6.18—.17
January	6.25—.18
February	6.27—.18
March	6.35—.17
April	6.40—.17
May	6.47—.18
June	6.51—.17
July	6.58—16
August	6.62—.17
September	6.66—.17
October	6.69—.17
November	6.71—.17
December	6.73—.17
Middling Spot	6.47—.09

Liverpool, Dec. 9. To-day's sales (bales.)

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	11.69
March	11.92
May	12.15

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	11.68
March	11.92
May	12.14

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

January	11.72
March	11.87

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 9. To-day's closing.

December	12.26—.30
January	12.12—.30
February	12.06—.31
March	11.98—.31
April	11.95—.31
May	11.91—.31
June	11.90—.31
July	11.87—.31
August	11.83—.31
September	11.92—.31
October	11.95—.31
November	12.04—.32
December	12.04—.32
Sakellaridis, F.G.F Spot	13.45—.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 9. To-day's closing.

Scinde Good	4.35—.10
Scinde Fully Good	4.65—.10
Scinde Fine	4.95—.10
Bengal Good	4.45—.10
Bengal Fully Good	4.75—.10
Bengal Fine	5.05—.10
Oomra Good	5.20—.10
Oomra Fully Good	5.50—.10
Oomra Fine	5.80—.10
Broach Good	5.05—.10
Broach Fully Good	5.45—.10
Broach Fine	5.85—.10

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Jan./Feb. shipment paid and sellers 51/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment paid and sellers 51/9.
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 55.
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Dec./Jan. shipment value 56/3.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment quoted £7/12/6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £19/10/0.
Rapeseed, Ferorepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £17/17/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:
Buyers sh. 1/6 3/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/6 1/2d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/6 1/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/6 3/8d.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 9.

	£
Copper, English best Selected	63 1/4
Copper Braziers	72
Yellow Metal	67 1/4
Spelter Hard	29
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	17 1/8
Tin Block	305

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 842.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 942.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 927.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 279.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84 15/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.86.
London—Rome Liras 111.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet Dull.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 9.

T T Berlin on London	20.39
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13 1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.86
T T Madrid on London	31.94
T T Milan on London	111.70
T T Berne on London	25.12
T T Paris on London	123.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 9.

	£
Chartered Bank of I A. and C.	19 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	114 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	10 5/8
National Bank	47
Eastern Bank	6 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	84 3/4
Conversion Loan	74 3/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	69 3/4
Government Securities 3 p.c.	58 3/4
Consols	53 7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	100
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	91 7/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

3 months 4 9/16 per cent.
6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3/4 per cent.
1 month
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate. 4 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 9.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 17/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c &f Calcutta:—
Jan/March per cwt. 21/3.
July/Sept per cwt 18/1 1/2.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/3.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 21/4.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/March per cwt. 21/4 3/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-30 Rs. 95/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 898.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/10.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 113/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Declined—early—Weak Liverpools—Later prices rallied-trade buying—Little hedge selling—Some short covering

LOCAL:—Declined early—Commission houses selling—rally on scattered buying-poor Liverpool opener—Close quiet but steady.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
New York: Market declined owing to weak Liverpool, later advanced on trade buying and very little hedge selling May highest 12.34 (2.45 p.m.) low. est 12.10 (10.24 a.m.).
Liverpool: The favourable effect of the Bureau has been reversed by the supplementary report that estimate allows for cotton to be left unpicked.
Messrs. Thomas Smith Co's report:—
The American markets yesterday declined owing to weak Liverpool advices, but later recovered somewhat on "short" covering. We do not look for much change for the time being but prefer to wait before affecting purchases.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co, cable under date 9th inst. as under:—
"Short covering on smaller Southern offering."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Yesterday the New York futures were reported 13 points lower and at the time of the Liverpool close prices showed a further drop of 10 points. In the later trading prices rallied on scale down trade buying and some short covering. The hedge selling was reported to be small-closing prices show a drop of 3 to 10 points.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Following the above mentioned weakness our market opened steady Broach April/May being quoted at Rs. 242/-. Commission houses were reported moderate sellers and prices declined further to Rs. 240/8. At this level some scattered buying by bazar operators hardened the prices and the Marwari bazar sessions closed as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	242	242	240/8	242
Jan/Apl	246/8	246/8	245	246/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	231/8	231/8	230/8	231
March	227/8	227/8	226/8	227
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	206	207	206/8	207
March	201/8	202/8	201½	202/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Liverpool was reported to be only 4 points higher against an expectation of 7/8 points. Our market ruled steady with a small business. To-day for the first time this season 100 Bales of Oomra cotton were tendered against Dec/January contract. The demand for ready continues absolutely dull.—

Broach				
Apl/May	242	242/8	241/8	242/8
Jan/Apl	247	247	246	247
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	232	232	231/8	232
March	228	228	227/8	232
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	208	209	207/8	209
March	203	205	203	205

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 10 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1,066	34,498	75,162
Central India	966	12,191	48,765
Barsi and Nagar	1,481	14,020	25,083
Hyderabad-Gaorani	189	1,928	5,902
Berar	4,067	52,271	60,076
Central Provinces	699	7,665	20,795
Total Oomras ..	8,378	1,22,633	2,35,783
Dholera	..	3,905	40,027
N.W. Provinces	1,488	24,330	94,844
Rajputana ..	266	6,610	17,234
Sind-Punjab ..	401	10,831	46,168
Broach	..	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	92	8,115	11,623
Westerns-Northerns	..	7,063	6,167
Cocoanada ..	..	395	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	4,436	6,341
Persian	..	2,318	1,664
American	..	32,511	138
Egyptian and African ..	..	17,144	25,877
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	2	5	352
Total	10,627	2,40,432	4,87,731

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 2nd Dec. This year	Last year
Europe	194	52,956	89,70
Japan & China ..	2,585	60,069	1,23,798
Coast Ports		3,005	6,144
Up-country by Rail. ..		29,640	4,047
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		9,742	12,377
Total ..	2,779	1,55,412	2,36,064

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
1926/1927 CROP.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Bengal M G F G	220/222
Bengal M G Fine	228/232
Khandesh M G Fine	225/232
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	237/242
Amraoti M G Fine	240/245
Dhamangaon M G Fine	245/248
Wardha/Nagpur	250/255
Sanavad	235/240
Jalna/Aurangabad	230/233
Parsi	235/238
Warangal	252
Purna	255
Mathia F G	225/228

OLD CROP.

Yadagiri	230/40
Coompta	270/285
Tirupur	275/280

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The market continues quiet but steady with a small demand. The closing prices remained as under:—
Ready, Rs. 21-9-6.
Magsar delivery.
Opening, Rs. 21-9-6.
Highest, Rs. 21-9-6.
Lowest, Rs. 21-9-0.
Closé, Rs. 21-9-3.
Posh delivery.
Openng, Rs. 21-9-0.
Highest, Rs. 21-9-3.
Lowest, Rs. 21-8-9.
Close, Rs. 21-9-0.
Double option premium—
Magsar, As. 3-6.
Posh, As. 5-3.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Following improvement in the prices of London market our market opened steady. In the beginning there was some selling which caused a drop of annas four, but prices improved in the later trading closed with a firm tone:—
Ready Silver, Rs. 57-11.
Magsar delivery.
Opened, Rs. 56-8.
Highest, Rs. 56-10.
Lowest, Rs. 56-4.
Close, Rs. 56-10.
Posh delivery.
Opened, Rs. 56-9.
Highest, Rs. 56-12.
Lowest, Rs. 56-6.
Closé, Rs. 56-12.
Double option premium.
Magsar, Rs. 1-4.
Posh, Rs. 2-6.
Tone of Silver.—Dull. India and China bought. Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. Don't expect much further rise.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 9.

Spot	24 3/4
Forward	24 13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 9.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4/4/11½.

London, Dec. 9.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans 4 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 9.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £17/10/0.
Apl./May shipment sellers £17/0/0.

London, Dec. 9.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment buyers £15 1/4.
Market:—Demand slow.
Linseel Bombay, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £18/10/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Jan/Apl. delivery paid 30/9.
May/Aug. delivery paid 30/7½.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Dec. 9.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£153,260,000
Public Deposits	£8,800,000
Other Deposits	£111,600,000
Government Securities	£36,200,000
Other Securities	£68,700,000
Notes and Coin	£33,300,000
urrency Notes Outstanding	£271,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	27.70 p.c.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

A STEADY MARKET.

Bombay, December 10.

After long liquidation being over yesterday, the Bombay Stock fxchange presented a steady undertone. Prices did not show much change.

Tata Steel Deferred and Ordinary shares were steadier.

In cash shares E. D. Sassoon and B. B. Petroleum were in good demand, and transacted at R1|8 and R6|10, respectively. Cement shares were also in good demand.

We quote: Fazul 867|8, Pearl 435, Indore 337|8, B. Dyeing 892|8, Century 587|8, Nagpur 518|12, Swadesh 486|4, Colaba 136|4, New Great 300, Burma old 515|4, Alcock 246|4, I. Cement 131|4, B. Steam 186|4, Tata (ordinary) 66|12, Tata (def.) 200, Tata Hydro 1,078|12, Tramways (ordinary) 138|2, E. D. 1|7|6 Andhra 780, Tata Power 607|8, Imperial Bank 1,530, Pt. Paid 382|8, B. B. Petrol 6|7, Katni Cement 135.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotation

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India ..	50	2½	77 4
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67 XD
Central	25	1½	30 12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	85
Imperial	500	40	1535
Imperial Contributory	125	10	392 8
Union	5	0-4-0	3 14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	10 12
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	28
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	131 4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	135
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	335
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	6 4
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y	6 4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantaj ..	500	11 p.c.	902
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	112 ½
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jamner ..	100	5 p.c.	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	108
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	685
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	78

STEAMER COMPANIES

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	186 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		11 3

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	780 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1050
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	138 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1078—12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	985 12
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	807 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	795

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press			465
Akbari	500	..	160
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	575 XD
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	246 4
Madras United ..	250	15	480
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830
Mathuradas	100	..	56 4
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	112 8
New City of Bombay.	100	16	120
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	300
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	65
Pearl	250	12	495
Phoenix	100	10	330
Premier	100	..	14
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	17
Sassoon Silk	500	..	859
Sholapur	1,000	150	8075
Simplex	250	..	132 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32 8
Standard	500	40	1400
Swadeshi	100	18	481 4
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	127 8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	23 0
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Velapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	15
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	551 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	160
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	3 0-4-0	6 9
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125
Mckenzie	100	30	367 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	136
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	82 4
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	200
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	66 12
Thacker	50	..	112
Telephone	50	nil	35

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 4
New India	25	ly	20 10
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	397 8

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Dec. 10

JUTE.

Albion ..	518	Howrah ..	44/6
Alliance ..	572	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	670
Anglo-India	412	Kankanarrah	520
Auckland ..	287	Kelvin ..	875
Barnagore ..	220	Khardah ..	485
Bally ..	235	Kinnison ..	1015
Birla ..	9/8	Lansdowne	315
Belvedere ..	597	Lawrence ..	632
Budge-Budge	5/8	Lothian ..	481
Caledonian ..	605	Naihati ..	480
Chapdani ..	188	National	31/12
Clive ..	39/6	New Central	625
Craig ..	5	Northbrook	55/8
Cheviot ..	317	Nudea ..	49
Dalhousie	455	Orient ..	275
Delta	593	Presidency ..	8
Empire ..	54	Reliance ..	72/8
Fort Gloster	915	Soorah ..	30
Fort William	366	Standard ..	480
Gondalpara ..	1060	Union ..	608
Gourpore	720	Waverly ..	6/10
Hukumchand	13/8	HESSIAN	14/4
Hooghly ..	85/8	JUTE ..	60/8

COTTON.

Agra United ..		Dunbar ..	
Bowaria ..		Keshavram Cotton ..	
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring	

COAL.

Burrakur		Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria	
Gusick & Musalia ..		New Kendah .. Raneegunge ..	
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra ..	

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm. ..		I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	4/3		..
B.I. „	D	Marshalls ..	
Burma Corp	10/4	Madon Theatres ..	
C.P. Cement ..		Scindia Steam ..	
Howra Oil ..		Titagar Paper ..	
Hume Pipe ..		Thorney Croft ..	
I.I. Still	8/8	Imperial Bank	1525
		„ Conty.	383

Remarks:—Jute shares shares firm. Market was closed at 1 p.m. on account of the sad death of a member. Market will re-open on Monday the 13th inst. Government Securities were firm 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 78/-. 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/6.

Alliance	100	..	80
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Viriee	100	..	2 8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	30
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	892 4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c.	172 8
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	387 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	518 12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	445
Jeylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	136 4
Cooria	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	163 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	250
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	650
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 7 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	207 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	115
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	28
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	867 8
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	5	110
Indoostan	1,000	125	867 8
IndianBleaching, etc.	100	6	165 7
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	337 8
Jamshed O.	250.	..	67 8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		12 8
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	575
Madhova Scindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	120

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	397 8
Bombay Cotton	305
Bombay Dyeing	932 8
Century	392 8 391-8 386 4 387-8
Central India	520
Colaba Land	132 8
Crescent	165
Edward Sassoon	115
Fazulbhoy ..	871 4 872 8 866 4 867 8
Finlay	125
Globe	27 8
Gokak	111 14
Indian Bleaching	165
Indore Malwa ..	337 8
Kohinoor	1125
Madhowjee ..	10
Mathuradas	56 4
Meyer Sassoon	80
Mysore	112-8
New Great	301 4302 8 300 300
Pearl ..	493 12 496 4 492 8 495
Pabany	207 8
Phoenix	330
Simplex	132 8
Swadeshi	495 495 486 4 485 4
Swan Mills	145
Tata Mill	127 8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	246 4
Bombay Steam	186 4
Bundi Cement	20 12
Central India Mining	28 8
Indian Cement ..	128 12 132 8 127 8 131 4
Katni Cement Ord. ..	135
Shivarajpur	48 4
Tram Co. Ord. ..	136-14 138-2 135-14 133 2
Tata Hydro	1075 12 1083 1075 1078 12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	66 4 66 12 66 66 12
Tata Iron& Steel Def	197 8 201 4 193 12 200
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent ..	73 12
Govt. paper 5 per cent	111 8

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Money:—Despite arrivals of raw cotton on an appreciably larger scale, there has been no change in the easy money situation. Call money was the same at 3/4 per cent and fixed deposit rates for two months were 2 per cent., for six months 4 per cent and for twelve months from 4 to 4½ per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 3rd December, 1926, shows a further decline of Rs. 250.10 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 24,88,71,000 as against Rs. 20.23 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 40.04, a decrease of 1.77 per cent under last week. Government securities have declined by Rs. 57.29 lakhs. Loans and cash credits are up by Rs. 38.60 lakhs and Rs. 20.30 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted declined by Rs. 3.88 lakhs. Government deposits as well as other deposits have both decreased, the former by Rs. 136.73 lakhs to Rs. 7.10 crores (probably due to the beginning of the month requirements) and the latter by Rs. 98.19 lakhs to Rs. 78.64 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

Government securities have been firm with advances in most issues, particularly in 3½ per cent Paper which improved from Rs. 77/13 to Rs. 78/9. This is due, in a large measure, to speculative covering and continued easy money rates well into December. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan improved by three annas to Rs. 108/8. 1935 and 1933 Loans were steady at Rs. 103/4 and Rs. 104/9. 5½ per cent 1928 Bonds were unchanged at Rs. 106/14. 6 per cent Bonds ,1927 and 1930 changed hands at Rs. 101/10 and Rs. 106/12, 1931 at Rs. 107/12 and 1932 at Rs. 108/14. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan kept steady at Rs. 113/14. 4 per cent New Loan 1960/70 advanced from Rs. 88/15 to Rs. 89/6.

The currency returns as of 30th November, 1926, show a decrease of Rs. 472.87 lakhs in the amount of note circulation which now totals Rs. 189.14 crores, due to recent contraction of currency. Silver coins have increased by Rs. 60.17 lakhs to Rs. 97.52 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 8.03 crores, respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 67.60 as against 65.64 a week ago.

The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay has issued the following communique dated Bombay 6:—"The amount of sterling sold by Government during the week ending 4th December, 1926, was £500,000."

In a recently published review of the trade of India for 1925-26 the total exports amounted to Rs. 387 crores as compared with the record figure of Rs. 400 crores in the [illegible]ar. Imports also were down to [illegible]es as against Rs. 256 crores in [illegible] regards imports of treasure there [illegible] Rs. 52 crores in 1925-26 (Gold [illegible]s and silver Rs. 17 crores) as [illegible]4 crores (gold Rs. 74 crores and [illegible]0 crores) in 1924-25 and Rs. 47 [illegible] Rs. 29 crores and silver Rs. 18 [illegible]23-24, the pre-war average being Rs. 26 crores (gold Rs. 29 crores and silver Rs. 7 crores).

The balance of trade in merchandise improved to Rs. 161 crores in the fiscal year, an increase of Rs. 5 crores over 1924-25. Rs. 78 crores was the pre-war average.

Exchange:—The market opened steady but, as a result of fair bullion enquiry without the support of export bills and some speculative buying for September to December 1927 delivery, eased to 1s. 5-3/4d. with reluctant sellers. The situation has been featureless with a moderate turnover acutely affecting the tone. The following are the forward rates:—December 1s. 5-23/32d., January 1s. 5-25/32d., February to May 1s. 5-27/32d., June to September 1s. 5-13/16d October/November 1s. 5-37/32d. and December/January 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling rate has been fairly steady closing at Dol. 4.84-15/16. French francs continued to improve this week, the closing quotation being 122 as compared to 127 last week. The Italian lira was slightly better being quoted at the close at 111. The Belga was quoted at the close at 34.86.

Gold:—Gold prices remained fairly steady in sympathy with easy exchange, but the volume of business was small and prices fluctuated within a range of six pies per tola. The offtake remained at about 15,000 tolas per day and the stocks on hand were estimated at about 3½ lacs tolas. The price of gold in London remained steady at 84s. 11¾d. except for one day (Wednesday) when the quotation was 84s. 10¾d. The rate for sovereigns was unchanged at Rs. 13/8/9 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/9/6 and Rs. 21/9/0 for ready. Rs. 21/9/3 and Rs. 21/8/9 for 20th December settlement and Rs. 21/9/6 and Rs. 21/8/9 for 18th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £61,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £120,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 781,287 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £17,500.

Silver:—Ready silver declined somewhat during the week due to sales of accumulated stocks carried over from the last settlement. However, forward prices improved from as. 14 to Rs. 1 per 100 tolas as a result of more encouraging Shanghai reports, where the rate for T.T. on London improved from 2s. /5d. to 2s. 5-1/4d. during the week. The market has witnessed light trading as compared to previous weeks and prices appear to have attained some measure of stability.

AMERICAN.

A. C. MOTORS from ¼ to 25 H. P. D.C. Motors 1-8 to 15 H. P. Portable and Testing Instruments, Rectifiers, Elec.. Ice-cream Freezers. Competitive prices. Heavy Built.

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BABAN GOKHALAY.

Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

Banks' operations have been limited. The average daily offtake has improved to about 250 bars as a result of reduction in the premium over first settlement to about Rs. 1/4/0. This improvement reduced the stocks on hand to about 6,500 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 24-3/4d. and 24-3/8d. for ready and 24-13/16d. and 24-3/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58 and Rs. 57/10 for ready, Rs. 56/8 and Rs. 55/9 for 23rd December settlement and Rs. 56/9 and Rs. 55/9 for 24th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £215,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £862,500. The total imports during the week 434 bars and Rs. 478,344 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £57,500.

BOMBAY.

In sympathy with the decline in America, our Hedge contracts are lower by about R7 per candy with the exception of the Bengal contracts, which show very little change. The relative strength of the latter is principally due to the fact that there is very little cotton as yet in Bombay to protect the December-January contract.

Export demand continues relatively very poor.

In up-country markets arrivals are being well taken care of by Exporters, dealers and mills and basis still rules relatively high.

There has been little liquidation of the principal long interest held in Shippers' hands and very little offering in the nature of Hedge sales.

In view of the small stocks of cotton as yet in Bombay, we do not see much chance of any materially lower prices in the near future and expect a continuance of steady markets.

YARN MARKET.

The steadiness presented in the course of the previous week, disappeared, owing to continued sagging in the prices of raw cotton both in Americans and Indians. The demand is absolutely disappointing except in some cases and the feeling of further fall in the prices of yarns prevails.

English yarns continues on a very slow demand except for small retail demand. The prices in Manchester are quoted higher and it was impossible to book any business Japanese are a bit in better request but the demand is in a way satisfactory one. Offers of lower prices are received here and, in some cases only small business is being done.

Local mills are trying to maintain stiff prices but in the face of cotton prices going down, merchants are not inclined to raise their offers. Business was impossible owing to buyers and sellers being apart in quotation. The general conditions on the whole do not show indications of normal demand. Only hand to mouth business can be looked upon for some time to come.

YARN MARKET.

Our market has been featureless during the week under review and prices have been slightly easier on account of decline in raw cotton prices and slack demand from various consuming centres. The principal event during the week has been the publication of the American Bureau report, which has indicated a very large crop totalling about 20 Million Bales including Linters and this has had a depressing effect on the yarn market which has rendered business almost difficult at the close. Buyers have been rather away from the Market and have been watching the future course of the raw cotton prices, which they are inclined to believe will go down further owing to the pressure of sales when cotton arrives in large quantities in course of time. The market has therefore been slightly nervous and prices have eased to the extent of about 1/8 of an anna per lb. and buy have been offering 1/4 of an anna lower per lb. for any large quantities in all kinds of yarns. In Indian yarns business has been therefore extremely limited and roughly about 1000 Bales have been done at slightly lower rates. In Japanese yarns owing to somewhat higher rates from the Import Houses business of forward deliveries has been rather limited but the turnover for spot as well as for nearer deliveries has been better. In case of English yarns there is hardly any business of importance in view of the very high prices still rulig in Manchester. On the whole this can be said to be a poor week so far as the yarn business is concerned and daelers have been found hesitating to effect any purchases in view of the uncertainty abut the future course of the Market.

English Yarns.—These do not find favour of the buyers owing to higher prices in Manchester although in the latter part of the week prices have declined to the extent of 1d. per lb. but owing to wide difference any business of importance is very difficult to arrange. There have been numeorus inquiries in Grey yarns 32s. 40s. 2/40s. and various other qualities but at prices which Manchester has not been able to accept.

Japanese Yarns.—Business of forward deliveries has been smaller owing to somewhat higher prices quoted by the Japanes Import houses but in the latter part of the week prices have declined by about Rs. 10/- per bale and the dealers have not been able to find out free buyers and business therefore has been limited. Turnover in spot and near deliveries has indeed been better but prices have declined by about ¼ of an anna per lb. alround on account of weakness in Cotton. In Mercerised yarns there has been a constant pressure of sales by Japanese Import Houses and prices have declined to the extent of Rs. 25/- per case owing to absence of satisfactory demand and dealers not willing to pay higher prices. Business on the whole has been very limited and as dealers expect lower prices and continued selling pressure from Japan, they have thought it advisable to wait further with a view to obtain better opportunity to buy at more favourable rates. Sampin have been fluctuating within a narrow range whereas Exchange has remained steady about 137/-.

Indian Yarns.—The sales are very limited on account of somewhat higher rates quoted by the mills whereas the dealers have been offering about 1/4 of an anna to 1/2 of an anna per lb., lower than the quotations from the Mills. In coarse counts below 12½ Mills are not inclined to sell freely in view of very satisfactory sales in the past whereas in higher counts business has been difficult to arrange on account of lower prices offered by the dealers. The turnover in the latter part of the week has been rather unsatisfactory owing to continued weakness, in cotton and dealers have been selling their holdings at about 1/8 per lb. Advices from up country markets are yet not of an anna lower satisfactory and buying is limited to very small quantities for immediate requirements. Calcutta, Cawnpore, and Punjab have been again quet whereas demand from Rangoon is limited. There are yet no signs of any definite improvement in China and there is almost nothing doing for that very important market. It is also reported that up-country Mills have been selling their yarns at very cut rates and this has a very depressing effect on the Bombay Mill Yarns which do not suit up-country market as they were in the past.

METAL MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

The metal market continued quiet but steady during the week. Foreign quotations are higher than those ruling in the local markets. In view of the poor demand merchants are afraid to import at relatively higher prices. At present the local demand is supplied for both yellow Metal & Copper from the Stocks which are showing losses to the traders. In this way local stocks are decreasing and eventually it may prove to be a strong statistical position. However much depends on the demand and at present merchants are not inclined to take risks of forward purchases. The quotations do not display much change; but on the whole the undertone is quite healthy.

PIECE GOODS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The final Bureau Report issued during the week showing the probable yield of the American cotton crop for the season 1926|27 proved a flat document. Recently rather bearish feeling has been created in the cotton market, which is reflected to a certain extent on the piece-good market too. Recent sagging condition of the cotton prices has once more shaken the confidence of the merchants and general bearish feeling prevails in all sections.

Cloth merchants as a rule hardly hedge their stock and always look for demand for their stocks. The continued declining prices of the raw material, have proved a ruinous state to some extent. The capital is lost and merchants means are greatly reduced and it is very much afraid that there is no chance for a brisk demand. Of course it being a cold season at present very little can be expected for in the May of demand for cotton clothing but even in summer as per present indications only a small demand can be looked for owing to greatly reduced buying capacity of this country especially the agricultural class which is something like 80 per cent. of the total population.

With above position the holders of stocks are showing great uneasiness and are ready to part with their stocks with substantial reduction in the prices in proportion to the volume of the buying order. The quotations given below are more or less nominal and business of some weight can be booked at reduced prices.

There was practically very little demand for English cloth during the week except some scattered buying. There is general absence of any demand and merchants are not inclined to book any orders with Manchester.

Local mills cloth are slow in movement and it is confidently expected with free arrival of cotton in Bombay, the prices are likely to decline. With this presumption it is true to some extent that cloth prices are bound to be easier to some extent.

Japanese cloths have also rather dull with a very limited demand. Importers are quoting lower prices which attract buyers in some cases otherwise the demand appears slackening.

With a view to improve the condifions of the Manchester market various schemes are being talked over. In one case it is recommended to increase the production enormously and thus to obtain cheap cost. However the spinning mills are now recommended to work 35 hours a week.

The quotations for the leading chops greys and whites are as under:—

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8	10	0
„ 10,0000	..45× „	10	10	0
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9	8	0
„ No. 2800	37×	..		
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..			
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	10	0	0
„ No. 16000	.. ..	10	8	0
„ No. 17000	.. ..	11	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8	12	0
„ No. 2750	..45 ..	10	12	0
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	16	0	0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	14	0	0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2	.....		
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38	8	12	0
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „	0	0	6
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×33	14	8	0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	15	12	0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	15	8	0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18	..45×22	5	2	0
„ No. 18	..40×22	4	8	0
„ No. 138	..40×22	4	7	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	4	11	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	17	10	0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	22	0	0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	6	8	0
„ No. 69	..46×19	7	4	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	8	0	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	8	12	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	5	10	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..		
„ No. 166	..39×20	6	4	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	6	4	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	4	0	0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net	12	12	0
„ No. 224	..44×20	5	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	2	8	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	2	10	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	3	3	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	3	11	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Aug.				
„ No. 95..	..58×20	5	10	0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..		
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	..		
„ No. 775	..40×18	4	0	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	4	6	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	5	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	5	0	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	5	10	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	3	0	0
„ No. 6181 .. „		2	12	0
„ No. 1850 .. „		..		
„ No. 1900 .. „		..		
„ No. 2600 .. „		..	..	
„ No. 21021 .. „		..	..	
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	4	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	3	5	0
„ No. 95950-97970				
„ Saraswati	..36×18	6	6	0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18	4	4	0
„ No. 50000 .. „		4	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		4	14	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656				
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..	..	
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	..	..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510				
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	2	10	0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820				
"Motor Car"		2	9	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.

No. 666 Shirtings	38×38Net			
„ 2500 Shirtings	36× ..40	13	0	0
„ 5151 „	44×38 „	10	8	0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „ „	9	8	0
„ 5544 „	44×38 „ „	9	8	0
„ 44000 „	48×38 „	9	10	0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „	13	12	0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36Ex.Bond	7	8	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36 Ex. Bond	7	8	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40 „	13	0	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	10	8	0

"KARACHI SHARE MARKET REPORT."

(From Messrs Gulab & Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi.)

Since our last report the Railway shares have changed hands in large numbers, and have obtained better prices. In electrics there have been keen buyers for Karachi Electric and Hyderabad Electric shares, with little scrip on offer, the sellers being reserve. The Sind Lighterage have been dealt at Rs. 136 per share owing to the poorer report of the working of the Company.

The following are the latest quotations:—

Name of the Company		Present Value Paid up Value	Value
Sind Lights	....	100-0-0	150-0-0
Sind Lighterage	..	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad		100-0-0	77-0-0
Upper Sind	....	100-0-0	76-0-0
ELECTRICS.			
Karachi Electrics	..	100-0-0	94-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics		100-0-0	97-0-0
DEBENTURES.			
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	....	100-0-0	112-8-0
FLOUR MILLS.			
Karachi Flour Mills		80-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	..	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	..	100-0-0	100-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co., have received on Friday the following cable from their friends of Liverpool:—

"Decline owing to selling orders from the South; too many sellers at present for the market to improve: spinners expect a decline and will probably hold aloof."

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	Bombay dec. 10 1926	1925	Difference.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
RECEIPTS			
3rd to 6th Dec.	21293	5 105	—268 3
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept. to 6th Dec.	196490	418. 91	—221601
SHIPMENTS			
3rd to 6th Dec.			
United Kingdom ..	—	674	— 674
Continent	31.0	2405	+1185
China, Japan and Coast Ports	207	22157	—21950
Total ..	3357	25296	—21431
SHIPMENTS			
1st Sept to 6th Dec.			
United Kingdom ..	217	7938	—7781
Continent ..	56433	84394	—28061
China	11313	17 90	— 5877
Japan	43600	128762	—80158
Coast Ports	3211	6144	—2933
U. S. A.	1	450	—449
Total ..	119981	244918	—125257
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	658	4476	—3818
China, Japan & Coast Ports	18828	22753	—3925

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 26th Nov. 1st Sept. to 26th Nov.

	1926	1925	1926	1925
Madras	2383	1627	49194*	71885
Bombay ..	14590	14757	30336	69191
Sind	2319	5663	9242	25628*
Bengal ..	122	4	2047	675
U. P.	12647	20445	43041*	93120
Punjab	13534	48973	24374*	184304
C. P.	2312	11844	3043	18731
Berar	19794	19895	33638*	37583
N.W. F Province	68	210	232*	461*
Ajmer-Merwara	262	3257	931*	10163*
Burma ..	..	..	1439(a)	15236*
Jodhpur State	41	..	141	..
	68040	124755	198703	527679

*Adjusted.
+ to 26th Nov.
(a) to 29th Oct.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, 10th December 1926

Description.	Spot prices 9-12-26.	2-12-26
Bengals. F. G.	218	226
Sind/Punjab F. G.	216	223
Rajputana F. G.	218	226
Oomra Fine.	237	243
C. P. No. 1. Fine.	252	258
C. P. No. 2. Fine.	245	251
Khandesh F. G.	222	..

Hedge Contracts.	Futures. Settlement Rates. 9-12-26.	2-12-26	6-12-26.
Bengals-Dec/Jany.	207	209	208
do March.	203	206	204
Broach-April/May.	213	218	245
do July/Aug.	247	..	..
Oomra F.-Dec/Jany.	232	235	233
do March.	223	233	232

Receipts for the week ending Dec. 9th 1926

	1926. Bales.	1925 Bales.
Bengals	11261	32967
Oomras	52158	77472
Dholleras	390	5672
Broach	—	—
Southerns	1831	111
Persians	143	107
Americans	2398	530
Egyptians	—	—
E. Africans	12	—
Other sorts	2	240
Total	68201	117099

Exports for the week ending 9th Dec.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	2
Continent	5658
China	3500
Japan	15161
Coast Ports	216
Total ..	24540
Afloat in Harbour	
Europe	55
China, Japan and Coast Ports	8285
Total ..	8340

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th Dec.

1926	1925	1924	1923	1924
240432	487731	284165	327188	388745

Exports from 1st Sept. to 9th Dec.

	1926	1925	1924
United Kingdom ..	222	7998	4552
Continent ..	59607	88054	48391
China	14863	22191	3140
Japan	63867	150111	196012
Coast Ports ..	3221	6950	5739
U. S. A.	1	450	70
Total	141781	275751	257901

	1923	1922
	45897)	174897
	192712)	
	16712	5125
	150767	290831
	5521	9308
	..	..
Total	411609	480161

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st sept. to 9th Dec. 1926.	31,909
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 9th Dec. 1926.	2,64,423
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exports, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th Dec. 1926.	2,21,258

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are osubject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

LANGLEY AND CO.

WEEKLY COTTON RAMARKS

BOMBAY, December 7.

Since writing a week ago, New York Futures have registered a nett decline of roughly 1|2 per cent., and the January contract has touched a fresh low level mark for the eason.

Just a month ago, the world was contemplating a crop of probably 17 1|2 to 18 millions; by the end of last month crop ideas had risen to over 18 1|4 millions; and with a Bureau report due for publication on the 8th instant, there has been a general tendency to further augment private estimates. It would appear that this factor has been chiefly responsible for engendering the recent bearish sentiment which has resulted in upsetting the equilibrium of the market, despite the fact that it had been generally accepted that the size of the crop was no longer a factor of much importance.

We gather that both trade and investment buying has gradually slackened, the possibility of which it was not unnatural to suspect since for some time past both the trade and investors have gradually secured large requirements in markets which have all along ruled barely steady, and it was not unlikely that the feeling that they might well wait for a more favourable basis on which to buy afresh, would gradually gain ground, which appears to have been the case.

The gradual sagging in prices brought out, as might have been anticipated, more cotton for sale, but more recently the determination to hold has been more in evidence, offerings latterly having been more in the nature of liquidation by discouraged holders and some speculative selling.

For some little time past our attitude has been one of not trusting the market sufficiently to buy, and its recent action still further confirms our opinion that while there is little to be gained and much more to be risked in selling the market, it is too early yet to advise purchases with much confidence, though we do not think we are getting into shallow water.

From a manufacturer's point of view however, a policy of beginning to purchase requirements of next year's cotton at under 7d. per lb. is one which, to our mind, is undoubtedly commendable.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Since our last report our market ruled firmer during the week with continual stronger advices from London, America and Java and there being more enquiry for all positions a large quantity changed hands amongst dealers the White Javas November-December Shipment at 19s.6 to 20s.|4 and January-March—at 20s to 20s.|10 and June at 18s.|6 to 19s.|1 and July-September at 17s.|10 to 18s.|4 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. B. R. B. was done in November-December at 19s.|3 to 20s.|1 and January-March at 19s.|6 to 20s.|5d. F. B. Harbour. A good business was done in Beet Sugars for January-February Shipment at 19s.|6 to 19s. 10 F. B. Harbour. At every rise small direct business was done for old and new Crop Sugars.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a stronger market with good demand and large business doing in all positions. Java reported a stronger market in sympathy with New York and prices have been advanced by one g'lder since last week with large business doing. America and London were also stronger throughout the week with heavy speculative buying. There is good enquiry in our market for White Javas June Shipment and business has been done from 19s.|9 to 19s.|1 F. B. H. while July-September is quite neglected and three is a difference of nine pence between the two positions which is considered too high.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 18-12—20s. F. B. Harbour stocks 15,000 Bags.

T.M.O. Nov.-Dec.—20s.|2 F. B. Harbour stocks 15,000 Bags.

T.M.O. Jan.-Mar.—20s.|8 F. B. Harbour stocks 15,000 Bags.

T.M.O. June—19s.|1 F. B. Harbour stocks 15,000 Bags.

T.M.O. July-Sept.—18s.|3 F. B. Harbour stocks 15,000 Bags.

B.R.B. Nov.-Dec.—19s.|10 F. B. Harbour stocks 30,000 Bags.

B.R.D. Nov.-Dec.—19s.|10 F. B. Harbour stocks 30,000 Bags.

B.R.B. Jan.-Mar.—20s.|4 F. B. Harbour stocks 30,000 Bags.

Beet Dec.-Feb.—19s.|9 F. B. Harbour stocks 30,000 Bags.

Arrivals by various steamers 40,000 Bags Beet Sugars.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

To-day the linseed market presented a steady undertone on some buying.

The Wheat market also showed and better tendency and closed steady.

Linseed May, Rs. 10.6-3

Wheat January, Rs. 7-15-3.

Wheat May, Rs. 7-7-6.

Linseed bold Brown, Rs. 16:8.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 10-7.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March/May, Rs. 11-9.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March/May, Rs. 11-9.

Gingellyseed bold white December/January, Rs. 14-2.

Poppyseed White, Rs. 16.

Castorseed March/May, Rs. 11-1.

Cottonseed, Rs. 3-14.

Groundnuts December/January, Rs. 11-7.

Mowraseed, Rs. 7-8.

Myrabolam Jubbulpore, Rs. 22.

Myrabolam Bhimdi, Rs. 11.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting First Day.

The s..s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Narkunda" at Aden.

Grand Zoo Ball in Aid of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund and the Happy Home for the Street Blind of Bombay, P. V. Mary Gymkhana, 9.30 p.m.

Annual Girl Guides' Rally, North End of the Oval, 3 p.m.

Public lecture on "The Future of India" by Swami Sarvananda. Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 12.

Depressed Classes Mission Society of India: General Meeting to revise Rules, etc., at 5.30 p.m. at No. 7, Ranchod Bhuvan, Girgaum Road, near Opera House Tram Terminus.

MONDAY, December 13.

Opening of Wadia Maternity Hospital near Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, by Governor, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 14.

At Home to Governor by the Sheriff of Bombay, 5.15 p.m., Altamount House, Altamount Road.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 13th December, 1926, at 11.15 a.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 12.12.26.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Razmak" arrived in London on Thursday, the 9th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macladyen" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 7th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:

Small-pox attack 0, death 0; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 88.

Total mortality this day last year was 72.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, today (Saturday): (1) 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. dance music; (2) 7 to 8 p.m. English gramaphone records; and (3) 9.30 to 10.30 p.m. English vocal and instrumental music.

FIRST MAHARASHTRA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The 4th meeting of the above Conference organised by Gandharva Mahavidyalaya was held at the Paramanand Jeevundas Dharmashala lately. The fifth and last meeting of the Conference will be held to-day (Satrday).

THE ART OF REARING CHILDREN.

Under the auspices of the Kathestar Mandal Mr. B. S. Banaji will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on the "Art of Rearing Children" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall today (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. The meeting is open to all.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) The special meeting and the urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 15th instant at 6.30 and 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, respectively.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S LECTURE.

Srimati Swami Sharvananda of the Ramkrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture on 'The Future of India" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

The Swami will conduct a class on Shrimati Bhagavat Gita to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Ashram, Khar.

MELLIN'S FOOD CALENDAR.

We have received a copy of New Year's calendar issued by Messrs. Mellin's Food, London. The calendar is, as usual, a nice one. It will be issued in India by their Agents Messrs. Wilson Latham and Co., Ld., Bombay. Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle," to the extent of 500 only, will get a copy free on application to Messrs. Wilson Latham and Co., Ld., Bombay on production of this notice. i

MACHINE TOOLS

for WORKSHOPS

SUCH AS

Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK

BATLIBOI & Co.,

MACHINERY MERCHANTS,

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOXING

KING CARNIVAL.

The King Carnival people are evidently imbued with a large amount of "pep" for, having opened their show only a week ago, they organised and held a boxing tournament last night. The programme was made up of seven fights of six rounds each. Al Rivers and F. Merchant met in one of the two best fights of the evening. The former showed good foot-work and being obviously more fit, he lasted better than his opponent who opened well. The verdict went to Rivers.

The contest between G. Mistri and Horace Cutter ended in a draw after a stirring contest in which both men did their best.

Although Bal-Taza won against Mac Coutinho popular opinion was against the verdict. It would have been better if he had used tactics other than those displayed in the fight.

Gunboat Jack made a good impression here He was too good for Kid Charlie and after sparring with him in the first round, he landed a jab in the next which caused his opponent to give in.

The other results were:—

M. D. Wadia beat Jack Dimn.

Clement beat Townsend.

Young Johnson beat Fred Blaize.

The officials were:—

Referee:—Capt. Fox, O.B.E., M.C.

Judges—Messrs. W. Hitch and E. E. Cochram.

Time-keeper—Mr. E. Rose.

M. C.—Mr. A. Shepherd.

Medical Officer—Capt. C. V. Thornton.

THE JOYBELLS.

A SHOW FULL OF FUN

The Joybells presented their third change of programme entitled "1999" at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday night when the audience enjoyed another merry show. The Joybells have amply justified their name, and by their performances so far, have shown that they are a company of entertainers far above the ordinary, "Laugh and the world laughs with you," are words which are appreciated but not better than by the Joybells. They take it upon themselves to make the audience laugh and spare no pains to achieve their object. There is not a dull moment, and though most of the items are humorous, there are still some which bear the stamp of class, and these are executed in a manner which do not fail to attract. Mr. Arthur Ackerman and Miss Jenny Wynne have made a great hit with their Old English and Folk songs. Each one is carried through with musical and artistic perfection, and when it is finished the audience want more. This clever pair were heartily encored and had to respond with what has become a special favourite, "Oh! No John!"

Mr. Harrington Weeks is fun-merchant-in-chief and his is a heavy party. His impersonations are perfect, and in their perfection intensely humorous. In his little monologut the "Bachelor" he struck the right chord at the end with that little touch of pathos which seemed strange in a humourist. Mr. Weeks is undoubtedly one of the most polished comedians who has visited Bombay.

Miss Bobby Burcott has, ere this, installed herself a favourite. When she appeared the audience looked forward to something unusual, and they were not disappointed. After singing "I want an' usband" she came down amongst the "shy ones" in the front row and created quite a stir.

Miss Paddy Fowler is a splendid violinist and deserves more space in the programme. The vivacious little Miss Vivienne Starr was irresistible in "Nobody's Business," and had to give an encore.

Miss Elsa May and Mr. Algerman More are a pair of clever entertainers with the true jazz spirit.

a burlesque made up a programme which was

A number of interesting little cameos and immensely enjoyed by everyone.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretary of the S. V. S. Mandali informs that the Mandali's "Vithal Balkrishna Gorgaonkar Prize" of R100 has been this year awarded to Miss Lilabai Krishnarao Wagle and "Mangesh Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha Prize" to Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Pai for standing first amongst the female and male students respectively of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community who pass this year's school Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University.

MISSION BY FR. LE TELLIER, IN HOLY NAME CHURCH.

EVERY DAY OF THE NOVENA.

The general Novena, which began on Friday (10th instant) will close to-day (Saturday) to obtain the Petitions asked for through the Intercession of St. Francis Xavier.

(1) 6.45 a.m. Mass followed by a short instruction, the prayer of the Novena and the Veneration of the relic of St. Francis Xavier; (2) 6.30 p.m. Adoration and reading of the petitions; (3) 7 p.m. lecture, prayer of the Novena and Veneration of the relic.

On Saturday, (18th instant) there will be a distribution of "souvenirs" after the closing lecture of the Novena.

It should be noted that during the retreats and the Novena Fr. Le Tellier, S.J., will be present in the sacristy of the Church for those desiring to interview him (from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m., 5 a.m. to 11 p.m.) before and after the lectures. From the 18th till the 28th Fr. Le. Tellier, S.J., will be at the disposal of those, who want the consecration of their family to the Sacred Heart made or renewed in their homes.

Courtsey "New Leader."
Chinese and Dogs are not admitted to the Municipal Gardens, Shanghai

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Pola Negri comes to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) in "Shadows of Paris," a 7-parts Paramount picture. It is a drama of Parisian society and the underworld. As a French play it lifted Parisians out of their seats, rekindled emotions which they thought were worn out and stirred to its depths a city, which boasts that it has wrung every variety of excitement from life and that nothing but boredom remains. Every woman who ever lived has known a man for whose sake they would make any sacrifice, go through any torture. Can you imagine Pola Negri—mistress of every emotion from mirth to madness—fighting for the one she calls "My Man"? Here is a situation which will catch every woman. Girls with ideas, mature women with husbands, old people with memories—all will welcome it. And every man will want to go to see what manner of man the brilliant Pola Negri thinks is good enough to fght for, live for, steal for and if necessary, die for. This picture has all the qualities of a loaded gun turned directly at the audience. There will be a finger trembling over the trigger all the time and the suspense will keep people on the edge of the seats.

There are actual motion pictures of troops in action during the Great War; bombing 'planes over Paris; and war scenes which have never before been shown. There are magnificent Paris salons, drawing rooms where Pola Negri wears gowns, which have not known their equal in motion pictures, underworld dens where we see the Apaches enjoying their wild dances, planning their raids upon the upper classes.

WEST-END CINEMA

An unparalleled treat is in store for patrons of the West-End Cinema (New Churney Rd.) this week when the "Runaway Express,", a Universal Jewel, starts its run to-day.

It is a story of one of the most fascinating topics to young and old—the railroading game. The romance of the life of a trainman is ever of interest and there are few among us who have not thrilled to the sight of a giant engine or the sound of the far-off wail of train whistles.

A picture that no one should miss is "The Runaway Express," a Universal Jewel, now playing at the West-End Cinema Theatre. It is a masterly portrayal of the romance and thrills, the hardships and humour in the life of a railroad man.

The story concerns the efforts of Joe Foley to win the love of North Shannon and there is a "kick" climax that is so hair-raising and stirring that we will not spoil the pleasure of those who have not yet seen the picture, by divulging its nature.

PRECIOUS CINEMA.

If Dave Ledbetter and his sweetheart, Jean Wilson, were not killed in the gigantic crash of falling timbers in the further parts of the second week's instalment of "The Winking Idol," which are screened to-night and this week at the Precious Cinema (Lamington Road) it was no fault of the desperate band of red-eyed villains who railroaded Jean's father to prison twenty years before the action of the story and now seem determined to finish the foul work they started then, for they did their job with villainous thoroughness and only a movie miracle could possibly save them.

In this new Adventure Serial Komi, the last of the Aztec Indians, who holds the secret of the rich gold lode, comes into the story in an exciting sequence during which the mysterious character known as the 'Owl,' because his cat eyes are visible in the dark, works in the shadows and terrorizes a beautiful girl with a fiendish purpose that can end only in disaster for somebody.

William Desmond is the dashing hero of this picturization of the celebrated novel by Charles E. Van Loan. It is an adventure-mystery tale of the old frontier in which white men struggle and scheme to gain the secret of the hidden gold of the extinct Aztec race, of which only one remains.

Francis Ford directed the picture. Eileen Sedgwick plays the leading feminine role.

GLOBE CINEMA.

The management of the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road presents this week the final episodes 8, 9 and 10 of "Lightning Hutch" and finish this serial with great success featuring the world's foremost actor Charles Hutchison.

So many times have Charles Hutchison and Edith Thornton played together on the screen, ending their story in a happy marriage, that at last they decided it might prove a happy ending to the sincere friendship they have entertained for each other.

With this view, wedding bells have rung out and proclaimed to the world that Edith Thornton is now Mrs. Charles Hutchison. When interviewed, she says she had shared the perils and horrors of performing Mr. Hutchison's stunts so many times, she had decided she would like to share som oef the joys in life with the same man.

Here we see Mr. Hutchison do stunts that have never been performed before on the screen and it is certain that if they are imitated, no other actor will do them with as little regard for the outcome he does. For we must admit that Hutch as he is called, knows no fear. Each one of his feats are breath-taking and they follow in rapid succession, giving the audience no time to recover from one before the next stunt is started.

Although the story is dramatic, the romantic thread running through it has made the picture extremely popular with the male and female audiences, alike.

Programme also includes two reels comedy "Sea Legs."

"Ripe Oranges, Ripe Oranges," cries pretty Nell at the door of Drury Lane. Many a theatre-goer pauses to purchase her wares, listen to her witty chatter and gaze upon her peerless beauty. His Sovereign Majesty King Charles the Second passing with his followers hears the cry and beholds the beauty which neither rags nor tatters can conceal. Casting Royal dignity to the winds he suggests to Nelly that they sup together in a nearby tavern. Ere supper has ended the King is enslaved by the natural grace and spontaneous gaiety of this child of the gutter.

"Nell Gwyn," the newest First National picture, produced by Herbert Willcox, is a "notable contribution" of a British Super Production "to the world's screens," and is an example of just how perfect technique and experience can render a firm. Dorothy Gish has never been better, and missed none of her chances, Sidney Fairbrother, as Mrs. Gwyn, and Randle Ayrton, as King Charles, both do themselves credit in the admirable setting. Every one should see "Nell Gwyn."

CROWN CINEMA.

The first four episodes of "The Fighting Skipper," said to be one of the most engrossing serials ever produced, will be shown at the Crown Cinema, Sandhurst Road, this week. Succeeding episodes will be shown every week thereafter until the entire fifteen chapters have reached the screen. Peggy O'Day is starred and her supporting cast includes Jack Perrin and Francis Ford. Peggy O'Day has achieved her purpose will be conceded by each and every one who sees her in her newest and greatest role in her newest and greatest triumph, "The Fighting Skipper." For cool, calm daring,—for super excellent histronic ability,—and last but not least, to a rare, elusive loveliness, the like of which is seldom to be found before the camera, Peggy O'Day recognises neither peer nor superior.

CANVASSING ALL THE TIME.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The more we see the Reforms at work, the more we realise their baneful influence. Canvassing seems to be an absorbing and inevitable accompaniment of the Reformed Councils.

(1) Canvassing for a seat.

(2) Canvassing for a Ministership.

(3) Canvassing for Presidentship.

(4) Canvassing for a seat on Committees.

(5) Canvassing for the lobby—Government or otherwise, etc., etc. Canvassing to begin, canvassing at the end—canvassing all the time! And for whom, please?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

The first Maharashtra Provincial Music Conference, organised by the Ghandarva Maha-Vidyalaya, will take place on the 13th, 14th and 15th instant at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Concerts by expert professional musicians, as also by local musicians of note, will be given. Besides Pandit Vishnu Digamber, the following will also take part. Prof. Bhundiraj (Nasik) Prof. Purohit (Wai). Masters Bedekar and Ramkrishna Rates of ticketc for each concert are R5, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8. Season tickets. R20, 12, 8, and 2.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	10th December.
Previous Closing Rate	12.29
To-day's Opening Rate	12.25
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	12.26
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL MARKET

	10th December.
Previous Closing Rate	6.47
To-day's Opening Rate	6.54
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	6.51
Difference	+.04

Sewri closed	242	8	0
Khandi	241	8	0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	10th December.
Spot	24 1/2
	4 annas less.
Forward	24 9/16
	4 annas less.
Spot Gold	4 4 11 1/2
	unchanged.

INDIAN CRICKET.

WHAT M. C. C. VISITORS MAY EXPECT

Once upon a time, says a writer in the 'Field," an old professional, asked by a country house captain what sort of an XI. the visiting team had brought down, scratched his head, and replied: "Well, sir, there's five "has-beens" four "never-wasers" Mr. Studd and me'." Whichever category of cricketer the reader may come under he finds a certain special fascination not unmixed with glee at being able to read the reports of the M.C.C.'s doings in India at a time when most of the papers' sporting new is taken up with football. And this despite never having stood up to Joshi's tricky slows, or been hit all over the field by Banshaw under the scorching sun, or experienced the chagrin of stumping by keen little Navle.

The good fight put up by the Parsees and Moslems of Sind in their opening match at Karachi should disillusion any who have regarded the M.C.C.'s opponents as duffers. Yet Sind, although nearly as large as England, is not rich in cricketing talent, and the Moslems are the weakest of the four antagonists in the quadrangular tournaments that are a feature of Indian cricket. Next to the Moslems come, I am afraid the European representatives, subject to certain brilliant exceptions, as among those, past and present, who have shed lustre on our laurels are Lords Harris and Willingdon, Col. Greig, the Weigalls, Major K. O. Goldie, and many others, whose names I cannot at the moment recall, not to mention the various pros. engaged from time to time by the ruling princes.

HARD NUTS.

Both the Parsee and the Hindu Test teams will be hard nuts for the English visitors to crack, and I am inclined to think that a really independently selected All-India team would give almost as small representation to the Mahomedan and residential English players as the home selection committee accorded to amateur talent in the recent matches with the Australians. The English team will probably find the climate as good as two or three extra men to the other side, particularly in Madras and the south where during the winter heavy rains alternate with muggy heat. Further north the weather from November to March is more equable, while when the scene is placed in Rawalpindi, Lahore, or Peshawar, both fielders and batsmen will probably wear thick sweaters most of the day, and crowd round roaring log fires at night.

HIGH SCORING UNLIKELY.

As in Australia and South Africa a matting wicket is the rule, with the outfield hard as a rock, but this rule is subject to exceptions, and thus in Bombay, Calcutta, and one or two other places like Bangalore, good grass pitches are kept in thorough order by efficient *malis*, the Indian equivalent for both gardener and groundsman. All the same I do not anticipate very high scoring—300 to 350 is a likely maximum for most of the matches. The glare proves trying to all batsmen, while the heat tends against the prolonged physical exertion necessary to achieve high individual scores.

In sportsmanship the Indian leaves nothing to be desired. Barracking is unknown. In sharp running getween the wickets he excels. An occasional slackness in the field is fairly attributable to the climatic conditions, and dropped catches are no more common than in English first class cricket. On the whole, therefore, we may look forward to some interesting accounts of the national game during the coming months, and perhaps at no distant date crowds at Oval and Lord's will be following as keenly the play of an Indian XI, as earlier spectators have followed the immortal Ranji, the lesser light, M. P. Bajana, or that growing star, the Jam Sahib's young kinsman, K. S. Duleepsinghji.

Men and Matters.

There is no doubt that Lord Birkenhead is the handy-man of the Baldwin Cabinet. The cares of the India Office sit lightly on him and he can be given additional jobs. "Jix," the Home Secretary, being unwell Lord Birkenhead is asked to take over temporarily the Home Office work.

* * * *

And that versatile genius, we are sure, is quite ready. In fact the India Office job is of such a nature that its incumbent can be shifted elsewhere or given additional work any time. After all, is not the real work of supervision and administration being done by 'men on the spot' in India itself? And if any misguided M.P.'s ask questions about the "Ministers" of India, they are, of course, cranks and faddists, Little Englanders who don't know what they are talking about.

* * * *

The Tory theory is that India will be all right if these cranks leave her, that is, her trustees alone. They can work out the salvation of India if only they are undisturbed. It all depends, however, upon what is exactly meant by "salvation." When Indians demand that legislation should check the easy import of foreign yarn or cloth, for example, the Trustees cry out "Oh, no; salvation lies not that way."

* * * *

There are go-ahead people in the Cinema world of America who have discovered that as yet the audiences are not being educated sufficiently to appreciate their producing efforts.

* * * *

So they send out leaflets with each film explaining its technique or rather the various types of technique which go to make it a success.

* * * *

"The Son of the Sheik" a recently-released film, says a writer in "Lansbury's," is advertised by means of a leaflet which contains the synopsis of the story and four photographs which illustrate the hero's—the late lamented Rudolf Valentino's—"Kiss Technique."

* * * *

The photographs are labelled (1) The Approach, (2) The Fascination, (3) The Dramatic Pause, and (4) The Burning Climax. There are "subheadings" to explain the "technique" in further detail.

The last one reads "A crushing impact of lips—the swooning submission—and bliss." A sticky sort of bliss, we suppose, as the heroine has her lips heavily painted.

* * * *

A Free Press message from Baroda states that H. H. the Maharajah Gackwar has appointed a committee to report on the advisability of establishing an Order of Peers on the lines of the English Peerage. If the committee decides in favour of the proposal it is to be hoped very short and attractive names will be given to the various ranks of the Order, in preference to jaw-breaking Sanskritised names.

* * * *

In London it is not an uncommon occurrence to find a Peer travelling in tram-cars. The Editor of a London paper had to remark, many years ago, that the House of Lords had been "more democratized than he had any idea of." We trust if the Order is established we shall not see such Swadeshi Peers in tram cars.

* * * *

Another Free Press message from Baroda dated December 10 says: "It is learnt that the marriage ceremony of the Heir-apparent of Baroda may take place this year, and that negotiation for the same are in progress." As we write this, there are barely three weeks left of "this year"—which is hardly sufficient time for proper arrangements for the wedding ceremony of the Heir-apparent of Baroda. Perhaps "this year" means "Samvat 1983." Anyhow we wish the Order of Peerage is established before this royal wedding, the splendour of which will be enhanced by the glittering array of the noble Swadeshi Lords.

* * * *

A Yeotmal message says that liquor sales for the district have dropped from Rs. 8,34,622, which is the figure for the current year, to Rs. 3,38,635. Good news! An increase in sales means more drunkenness among the people; hence decrease in sales connotes increased sobriety.

* * * *

Small Nephew (to Uncle arrived for Christmas dinner): "Uncle, shall we play standing on our heads?"

Thoughtful Little Niece: "Don't worry uncle now, Eric; ask him after dinner."

"MOUNT POINSUR FEAST."

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Dec. 10.

The annual "Mount Poinsur Feast" of our Lady of Immaculate Conception will take place on the 12th inst., at Mount Poinsur, Borivlee.

The generally barren Mount is not so on this day and is so well decorated for the "Fair" with dainty-colored festoons, flowers and leaves and is further beautified by the various hawkers who temporarily pitch small shops consisting of artistic objects, objects of piety, useful articles, toys, lucky bags, etc., and also refreshments. The pilgrims are further entertained at a grand fancy fair by the Franciscan Brothers in their monastery. The proceeds will be in aid of the funds of that deserving institution.

Masses will be said from 6 to 11 a.m. every hour. High Mass, Sermon and Benediction at 11-30 a.m. Octave Sunday, Masses at 8, 9, and 10.

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FURUNKULOSIN TABLETS—The Sovereign and Supreme Purifier of the blood. Specific for Furunkuloses Eczemas, Boils Antrax, Acne, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and in all other skin diseases.

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MENSTRUALIN TABLETS—Specific for all the complications of the Menstruation. This remedy not only causes all troubles in menstruation to disappear such as Sick-head aches after pains, pain in the Kidneys and in the voumb feebleness and exhaustion. In fact it is a specific for all the female complaints.

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(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.,

The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 192

The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Fi[illegible] the rest passes in Final and Inter (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). [illegible] and Law of Banking, Foreign Ex[illegible] Commercial Geography, Political [illegible]y, Business English.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1926.

RETREAT OR ROUT ?

Sir Basil Blackett has evidently come to his wit's ends. At Delhi he was content with treating the question of exchange ratio as a very secondary one and yet he was compelled to devote the better part of his speech to the "dead issue" as its bones were being raked from their grave by impious politicians. At Cawnpore he came out with a blunt answer to the categorical question put to him by Sir Victor Sassoon—forgetting, of course, that an assertion was no argument—and then he was so infatuated with the exquisite advantages of a stable exchange that he apparently did not care for its exact figure. But all these final frantic efforts have failed to beguile the Indian public who have expressed their determination to meet the Blackettian menace; and we are, therefore, not at all surprised to learn, on the authority of our Delhi correspondent, that Government "would prefer to end this struggle by bringing forward a separate Bill on the Exchange Ratio and taking the verdict of the Assembly." This indeed sounds too good to be true. Not because this course is not advisable in view of the rising tide of agitation in the country but because our Government are noted for their stolid doggedness in carrying on their pre-determined policies in the teeth of popular agitation. Evidently, then, the currency campaign has passed stages of neglect and ridicule, and has now reached the third stage of grudging recognition when Government may deem it necessary to beat a strategic retreat which may easily be converted into a precipitate rout. Let us, however, not be too optimistic. For the Finance Member threw out a definite challenge to the whole of India when he declared at Cawnpore that we would have either 18d. ratio or no ratio at all. In other words, if even the separate Bill on the exchange ratio were turned down by the Legislative Assembly and were not even certified by the Viceroy, Government would continue so to manipulate India's credit and currency through deflation and reverse Councils that the ratio would be artificially kept at its present high level. One only wonders how long our most slender gold resources would be frittered away in an unholy war against the rehabilitation of the natural ratio. If a great Bombay Banker is to be believed, precious little of our gold reserves will be available in, say, March next, if reverse Councils continue to be sold at their present rate. But however far Government may be prepared to travel on this road to red ruin, there is only one course for the people to follow. India should be prepared to rise as one man not only against the passage of the Exchange Bill but also against the more surreptitious and hence more dangerous currency policy which has swept away 25.33 crores from Government balances during the last six months and which continues ever increasingly to tighten our money market through the sale of reverse councils, Government now appear almost for the first time to cry a little halt in their mad career. Let India organise her forces in such a way as to compel them to abandon the nefarious designs against India's financial resources and economic prosperity hatched at Whitehall.

DEFINITELY DETRIMENTAL.

In the many vague, perhaps unavoidable, discussions recently observable in this City about Indian art, the Bombay School of Art and its work happened to be the pet theme for almost everyone eager to express his zealous sentiments about the right path to be laid own or followed for the advancement of art in the country. The local speaker and the enlivener of the dailies were, however, not alone in mixing up seemingly well-meant sarcasm about the School's work with laboured sentiments for the past glories of Indian art. They were, on occasions, gallantly supported by friends from outside the province. This attention, unique as it seemed, should be, although it was not meant to be, considered flattering. For, it should be realised that the friends who thus displayed their intense interest in the work of the Bombay School of Art have seldom been heard to have exercised similar benevolence towards art institutions nearer their homes. Why? The reason is simple. The Bombay School of Art is, perhaps, the only Government art institution in the country that has, for the last five years or so, invited and been responsive to honest and well-informed criticism. And the Government of Bombay have, it must be acknowledged, very wisely continued to support the rational policy. The due recognition of this fact does not, it is obvious, involve consent for everything that the Government or the School does in the matter of Indian art. It need not prevent any competent observer honestly inclined—it has not prevented us—from expressing disapproval when that is necessary, of the methods of tuition adopted in the School. We have, ourselves, for over a decade continuously watched the work of the School and have never hesitated to criticise, when the occasion so required, its mistaken methods in unequivocal terms. We still disapprove of some of the methods of tuition and facilities in the School. And our views are not and have never been a secret. But there is a great gulf fixed between honest and informed criticism and malignant comments verging not infrequently on abusive personal reference.

The communique from the Government of Bombay, just published, dealing with the Bombay School of Art and its work, endeavours to "make clear the position of Government in relation to the School of Art." It has thus, quite rightly, checked the pernicious rumours set afloat from interested quarters. Rumours, racy anecdotes and the most palpable form of gossip have been the stock-in-trade of those who have remained conveniently oblivious of their position and responsibilities. The communique of the Government, therefore, rightly distinguishes the position and function of the professional artist, and, one may add, the independent art critic or student and those responsible for an art institution. Take the statements mentioned in the communique. It has been publicly stated that the Principal of the School of Art "signed a resolution passed by the Government of India that there are no artists in India good enough to carry out the work of New Delhi." This is, as the communique points out, "entirely without foundation." Another "baseless" story offered to the public is that the decorations done in the Durbar Hall of the Government House in Bombay by the students of the Bombay School of Art were "whitewashed over on account of certain artistic flaws." Those who have stooped to this cheap sensation knew the position of the Principal. They deliberately, it would appear, took advantage of it. Every institution, official or non-official, every individual in a responsible position, Englishman as well as Indian, is entitled to protection from such attacks. The Government of Bombay are, it should be realised, perfectly justified in offering that protection to the School authorities.

Another significant feature of the malicious comments from the noisy individuals is the fact that while most of these converged almost invariably towards personal references to the Principal they left severely or conveniently alone the Department which is really responsible for the standards and facilities in the School. Nor has there ever been any reference to the work of the Minister finally responsible for the work of the School. In fact, no attempt has ever been made by them to understand the position of the School or the subjects and methods of tuition adopted in the institution. No specific analysis of methods or subjects, no reference to the school's historic position, no estimate of the School's attempt to evolve "practical adjustments to popular needs" have ever relieved the monotonous recitals from those accustomed to circulate fancy dogmas and, still worse, fancy stories about the institution. The reference in the Government communique to Kipling and Terry and Griffith, to architecture, mural painting, modelling and the art-crafts, is not an off-hand reference. It must be studied. It must be examined before one can realise the part the Bombay School of Art has played in the evolution of modern demands for art in India. The Bombay School of Art has not approached the goal. There are, as we have frequently pointed out, some practices at present followed in the School that require radical change. Sooner or later the necessary changes will have to be made. But the School of Art, if it is considered an important enough art institution, ought to be saved from the malignant treatment to which it has been subjected by interested individuals. The communique points out with great force the truth that although local the controversy on Indian art is neither unwelcome nor unprofitable, ill-informed criticism based upon entirely erroneous ideas may be certainly "definitely detrimental." The gossip cannot be allowed to masquearde as the missionary.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Bombay have just published their Resolution reviewing the reports on the administration of the Local Boards in the Presidency including Sind for the year 1924-25. The resolution says that "the working of the Boards was on the whole fairly satisfactory." The statement is true with regard to the zeal that the people have evinced in the conduct of the Boards. But the statement is not true with regard to the powers and financial resources of the Boards. In twenty out of the twenty-six District Boards the Presidents are nominated, and in one the President is an official. Out of 222 Taluka Boards as many as 54 are still under official Presidents. Official control is not the only evil of the Boards. Their financial resources are miserably low, as compared with their responsibilities. The 250 Boards possess in all an income of 168 lakhs, the average share of each being less than a lakh. The consequence is that even in a matter like education the expenditure in the year under report shows barely an increase of one per cent., whereas in medical relief the expenditure showed actually a decrease of Rs. 25,000, with "disastrous" results in some places. The worst consequence of poor finances has been that "in the Central Division no improvement is shown in the working of the Village Punchayats" and in the Northern Division the number of Village Panchayats has fallen from 58 to 54.

For all this Government, as usual, blame the people themselves. They complain that the Boards do not tax the people enough. They proceed to say: "Local needs must be met by local taxation, and Government deprecate the tendency of the Boards to place undue reliance on Government for financial support." Not all the responsibilities of the Boards are local, and as regards taxation, Government have already left the people a dry sponge, having taxed even the poor man's salt, and there is little room for additional taxation. Government hope that "with the increased elected element in the Boards introduced by the new Local Boards Act, members will not shirk the task of putting the finances on a sound basis." The talk of shirking is adding insult to injury. Merely increasing the elected element is not enough. If Government do not give the Boards a substantial share from the general revenues the increased elected element will be regarded as a mere trick to get more money from a people already bled white.

THE FUTURE OF PARSIS.

A DIP INTO HISTORICAL RESEARCH WITH N.

Mr. G. K. Nariman, the scholar and historian took an original view of the future of the Parsis when interviewed by representative of "The Chronicle" by confining his observations mainly to the Parsis outside Bombay who "consitute a little less than half of our community and are the more virile part of it because they come more in contact with the non-Parsi communities of India. Therefore the initiative for progress and improvement in any direction is more to be expected from these than from the Parsis of Bombay."

"A man like Behramji Malbari was not a product of Bombay or its University," Mr. G. K. Nariman argued, "but he created a profound impression by his intellectual calibre and lofty moral tone. Similarly Sorabji Bengali who was the first Parsi leader to claim the Parsis as Indians and not as foreigners. When some of the Parsis maintained that they were foreigners, Bengali argued that by that analogy even the Hindus were not Indians; the real Indians being the Bhils, Gonds, and Santals, the aboriginals. For historically we start with the aboriginals.

No Longer Foreigners in India.

There are two important points of history: (1) if the Parsis are foreigners the Mussalmans are much more so because the bulk of Parsis migrated into India before the Mussalmans; (2) if the Parsis are still foreigners then the British are not English because they became Anglo-Saxons only after the battle of Hastings in 1066, whereas the Parsis have been in India since the 9th century.

This being decided then, that Parsis are Indians, the talk about Iran being a "Madarvatan" has not much meaning. But at the same time we must not lose interest in the old country just as the Tamils of Ceylon have not lost interest in India."

Q: "What is to keep up the interest of the Parsis? What ties with the old country can they remember."

A: "They must rejoice in the prosperity of Persia because they have ties with Persia and still quite a tenth of our total population is in Iran. I believe, in parenthesis, that there were Parsis established in India even before the migration I say this on two grounds:

(1) As I pointed out fifteen years ago the Persians are described with remarkable accuracy, in the Bhavishya Puran, which dates from before the Christian era.

(2) The Gabars, as the Parsis were called in the middle ages, are referred to as conquerors by Tamarlane in the history written by Sharfuddin Yazdi in 1398. From historical references it appears that there were the Gabars in the Punjab and on the Ganges too. All non-Muslims, it is possible, were sometimes called Gabars, but Temur says that he slaughtered so many and "threw them into the fire which they worshipped". That makes it possible that they were Parsis.

Cultural Ties With Persia.

The second tie with Persia is cultural because if you take away Persian words from the vernaculars of India they sink into unpolished dialect. Manners, customs, dress, etc., connected with our ideas of civilization were imported into India in the time of the Moghuls, by Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzebe who all always regarded the Zoroastrian Sassanians as their model and ideal.

Again, without the Persian school of Painting the Hindu School would not have had its stimulus. The influence of Iranian Architecture has not been sufficiently known in India because of the unwitting injustice done by Burgess who translated the work of Grunwedel. In the original German there is a chapter (the 2nd) headed "Perso-Indian Style" which has been mistakenly translated as "Early Indian Style."

Historical.

Q: "If such are the Parsis' links with Persia how do they bear on their present relations with Persia."

A: "By losing our knowledge of history we are becoming ignorant of the bonds which tie us to Persia. These bonds are real but we are merely sentimental in our attitude to Persia and the middle-classes are egged on to be so more than any."

Q: "If they are to shed their sentimental feelings for Persia, what practical approaches do you recommend?"

Methods of Approach.

A: "We must have trading corporations with Persia as repeatedly suggested by Mr. Ardeshir Reporter who, as a resident of Persia for thirty years, has offered from time to time important practical suggestions.

The Parsis can help the Persians by developing the country by making roads and building harbours and wharfs to facilitate trade to their mutual advantage. Nor would the wharfs—I have one in mind—cost more than about four lakhs each. Parsi capital is wanted to develop the country by promoting facilities for transport.

Further one of the great needs of the Persians is fuel. There are very good coal mines near Teheran. At present the mines don't pay because of lack of roads for transport. But if you established good roads you would get coal at your door."

Q: "Would you say that Persia offers an exclusively favourable field for Parsi enterprises?"

A: "The prosperity of the Parsis depends partly on their resuming relations with the old country and partly on developing their own resources in India."

Relations with other Communities.

Q: "What about the Parsis' political relations with other Indians?"

A: "The notion that we would be absorbed into the Hindus and Mahomedans is a fallacy based upon ignorance of History. We have been much longer in India than the British. We have prospered because of our inherent spirit of enterprise and adaptability. Now the (religious) barriers of Hindus and Mahomedans to travel and divert their occupations are broken the question arises, if the Hindus and Mahomedans keep up their advance at this rate, which was impossible to them twenty years ago where will the Parsis be?

The answer is: we have not been shorn of our congenital qualities of venture and initiative. Look at the grand undertakings of Scouter Davar and Bapasola and others. Greece was intellectually at its zenith when its physical powers were unimpaired. Consequently I don't despair of the future."

Q: "Does the education of Parsis meet the needs of their future developments?"

A: "Our education is not sufficiently practical. Our advance is retarded by the present system of up-bringing which emasculates our manhood and makes the young

(Continued on page 10.)

UNDERHAND BOWLING

Our political correspondent writes:—

It has been stated in certain quarters that Dr. Paranjpye having been finally turned down Mr. G. B. Pradhan is now in the running for the Ministerial prize. Fortunately ministerial appointment is not the only prize open to the budding councillors. Presidentship is another. Would it not, therefore, be permissible to suppose that the Council Nationalist Party, which is being formed at present, has its designs on capturing the president's chair? And they would not have to go far in search of their nominee; for the Gujarat members, who are reported to have joined the new party in a body, include the Dewan Bahadur of Ahmedabad who has already tasted the joys of the Deputy President's office. So his promotion to the higher post is really overdue. But why should he stop there? Is he not more fitted to take charge of the highest prize available than the Liberal Dr. Pranjpye and the Responsivist Mr. Pradhan? These two gentlemen, however estimable they may be, have only one political party to command or to obey, while the esteemed lawyer of Ahmedabad is more fitted to work the dyarchical system, in that though a title holder and an approved loyalist, he had the whole-hearted support of the orthodox No Changers as well as the Independent politicians of Ahmedabad. There is a good deal of underhand bowling being played these days, and I would not be surprised if some members of the new party had their eyes riveted to these dazzling prices.

MR. DEHLAVI'S MINISTERSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Believing fully that the "Chronicle" hears both sides, I beg to send you the following which I hope you will publish.

Your correspondent 'Justice' in the "Chronicle" of Tuesday last recounts the improvements effected in the Excise Department by the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi; but in this he is unfair to the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, because many, if not all, the items in the list given by 'Justice' were either introduced or foreshadowed by the latter when he was Excise Minister. The only new system that Mr. Dehlavi has introduced has not been mentioned by 'Justice'. It is the system of simultaneous auctioneering of liquor licenses. Will 'Justice' be so kind as to inform the public as to who gained by this system? No wonder some of the liquor contractors were extremely thankful to the Excise Minister'.

'Justice" is again unfair to Mr. Madan and other experts when he gives credit to Mr. Dehlavi for piloting the Co-Operative Bill through the Council. Is it not a fact that an army of Co-operative experts from Gujarat and Sind were requisitioned by the Minister to help him? Whenever the Minister himself got up to speak on an amendment he hardly made himself quite intelligible. I refer the reader to proceedings of the Council as published in the "Chronicle" from day to day during the passage of the Co-operation Bill. Sir, his friends and admirers in the press do Mr. Dehlavi a great disservice when they praise his work in the Council. As everybody knows his own colleagues on the front official Bench were always uneasy during the time that Mr. Dehlavi was on his legs, but when his friends do not leave him alone and publish exaggerated praise, facts must be stated.—Yours etc.

HONEST CRITIC.

Notes of the Day.

True Analysis.

Where there is in England a will to understand the real needs of India, the understanding can come early. The "New Leader's" accurate analysis of the Indian political atmosphere on the eve of the elections is a case in point. Referring to the "triennial elections now proceeding" in India, it remarks: "Let no one imagine, however, that this means that the Indian people have self-Government." And it voices the Indian grievance about the extreme narrowness of the franchise when it says, "Less than one million of the Indian population of 247 millions are entitled to vote." It passes under review the undemocratic character of the Indian legislature with its "permanent Government majority of members" in the Council of State and the certifying powers of the Viceroy. It hopes for unity in the ranks of Indian political parties and suggests that they should come to an understanding with the British Labour Party "before Labour is next in office here." But unless we achieve a substantial political unity first amongst ourselves in India, an understanding, however valuable, with Labour politicians in England will lose much of its force.

"Sentence of Slavery."

The second week of November saw a distinct change of attitude amongst the British miners in regard to the continuance of the strike and the Miners' Delegate Conference authorised their executive "to continue negotiations unfettered." "Lansbury's Labour Weekly," which has some very scathing remarks to make about the kind of "industrial peace" Mr. Baldwin has brought about in the mining area, remarks that the Delegates said in effect to "Baldwin, the honest dealer, the man of good-will: 'We place our case for justice unreservedly in your hands.'" Nothing hindered the Premier, observes the Labour journal, "from framing a settlement containing something, at least, of equity." There was no question, as the world-price of coal was on the increase, of the "industry's ability to pay" and he had the specific recommendations of his own Royal Commission to guide him. But the Report made by that Commission has not been to the liking of Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues, and they have therefore passed a "sentence of slavery" on the miners by compelling them to accept district settlements "involving both longer hours and proportionately lower wages, with no protection against victimisation" by the owners to whom, remarks "Lansbury's", the Baldwin Government are wedded by "common interests of class and common hatred for the workers."

Schools Committee.

It was a timely proposition that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved in the Corporation for reorganising the Schools Committee. The present constitution of the Committee was designed some twenty years ago since when the work of the Committee has considerably expanded; and with the extension of compulsory primary education throughout the city the work would expand further both in magnitude and complexity. Neither in its constitution nor its personnel is the present Committee, consisting of only 16 members, fully competent to cope with the work. Mr. B. N. Motiwala, who has long been a member of the Committee and for some time its Chairman, frankly admits in a pamphlet recently written by him on the subject that "generally speaking, very few of these sixteen members are educationists in the strictest sense of the word." If the Committee includes a man who knows anything about school hygiene it is more by accident than by design. Seats on the Committee go more to the brisk canvasser than the best qualified. Besides, the Committee is too small to permit of distribution of normal work among suitable sub-committees. Nor would the Committee appoint advisory Ward Committees. A rule was passed as long ago as in 1888 that "the Schools Committee shall, whenever practicable, appoint a Local Committee in each Ward where the schools are located consisting of respectable local residents." There are Wards where any number of qualified men willing to work on Ward Committees are available. Yet, as Mr. Motiwala himself bitterly complains, the Committee has ignored the rule. The Committee needs a good deal of hauling up.

Waste of Public Money.

Originally created on a temporary footing, the post of Deputy Chairman of the Port Trust has been recently placed on the permanent estimates, following the inevitable process of evolution in this country by virtue of which a temporary appendage to an establishment, when manned by a European, eventually crystallizes into a part and parcel of the establishment. We, however, are not aware of any particular reason necessitating the permanent appointment of a Deputy Chairman of the Port Trust. The office of Chairman is invested with certain well-defined duties, and a Deputy Chairman, may be likened to the fifth wheel of a coach. He will be asked to perform certain functions of a ministerial nature perhaps to justify his existence and the responsibility upon his shoulders will be purely of a nebulous character.

Top-Heavy.

If there are any departments of public service, where the axe of retrenchment is required to be laid at the root of the tree, besides lopping off the rotten branches they are Government and semi-Government Departments which are entrusted with the administration of public funds on a large scale. The multiplication of officials at the top rung of the ladder, is bound to be a drain on the resources of the department. While making the machinery top-heavy, it renders it slow, inefficient and unwieldy, creating a divided sense of responsibility, as was clearly proved by the evidence adduced before the Mears Committee. The ways and means which were adopted to find the money for the salary of the Deputy Chairman are also reprehensible and throw a flood of light on the working of the department concerned. By pruning the salaries of other officials, money was found for the salary of the Deputy Chairman. The only gratifying feature of the majority decision of the Port Trust was the attitude of the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, who did not support this inexcusable waste of public money.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

AWARDS FOR TWO YEARS.

A QUADRANGULAR MONOPOLY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Oslo.—The Nobel Peace Prize for 1925 has been awarded to Sir Austen Chamberlain and General Charles Dawes and the Peace Prize for 1926 to M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann. The awards were announced at an imposing ceremony which was attended by a representative gathering including the King and the Crown Prince. Dr. Nansen in the course of his speech said that Dawes' plan had first brought light to Darkest Europe after war, while the initiativve for Locarno came from Dr. Luther, Dr. Stresemann and Sir A. Chamberlain. M. Briand contributed very largely to the conclusion of the Rhine Treaty which introduced a new spirit in the relations between the former adversaries, eliminating the Rhine as the cause of conflicts in European politics.—Reuter.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

The late Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, left his fortune of over £2,000,000 to found a fund from which the interest should be distributed annually to those who had contributed most to the benefit of mankind in the preceding year. A Board of Directors—all Swedes—resides in Stockholm, and gives each year the amount of money required for the awards in the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature, and Peace. Each of these five Nobel prizes is worth about £8,000.

BRITISH MINISTER CONFERS WITH KIUKIANG.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Hankow.—Miles Lampson has arrived here and is reported to have conferred with Kiukiang and with Cantonese leader Chiang-kaishek.

Labour situation is quiet but the formation of new unions is continuing.

SAFEGUARDING BRITISHERS IN CHINA.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Sir Frederick Hall, who asked whether Mr. Miles Lampson's pronouncement at Shanghai, that there could be no question of British intervention in the internal affairs of China, was made, on instructions from the Government, Mr. Locker Lampson said that the statement accorded with the policy, frequently expressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain. He added that the latter had frequently made it clear that every possible step would be taken to safeguard the lives of Britishers.—Reuter.

CAIRO-BAGHDAD-KARACHI AIR SERVICE.

TO COMMENCE ON DEC. 18.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

It is understood that it has been arranged that the first of De Havilland Hercules aeroplanes which Imperial Airways are going to use on the new Cairo-Baghdad-Karachi air service, will leave Croyden on the morning of 18th December. Sir Sefton Brancker will travel on it in order to discuss the air situation at Cairo and probably proceed to Baghdad. Subsequently he will join the aeroplane of the same type conveying Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare from England on 27th December for the inauguration of the service and the whole party will fly to Delhi via Karachi. While returning from India, Sir Sefton Brancker will fly to Kenya in connection with new Khartum-Kisumu experimental service.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CONGRESS.

CAIRO, Dec. 10.

King Fuad opened to-day the fourteenth International Navigation Congress, representing 30 countries, including Mr. Bowden on behalf of South Africa and Mr. Lindsay for India. The Congress will last for a fortnight.—Reuter.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

PARTIAL REPEAL.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The House of Commons to-day agreed to the motion, repealing the majority of the Emergency Regulations, apart from those that are required for the control of export and supplies of gas, water and electricity pending return to normal work.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Praia (Cape Verde).—Brazilian airman de Barros who left Genoa with three companions in seaplane on October 17th on flight to Santos Brazil has given up his flight.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Belgrade.—Ex-Premier Pachitch is dead.

HIGHEST IN INDIA.

BHANDARD DAM

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT OPENING CEREMONY.

IGATPURI, December 10.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson arrived here early this morning in a special train and were met by the Collector of Nasik and the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik. They proceeded to the Lake Arthur Hill 25 miles away from Igatpuri in the Western Ghats to perform the opening ceremony of the large masonary dam constructed by the Deccan Irrigation Department, at Bhandardara, now named the Wilson Dam. A large party of guests arrived soon afterwards in a special train from Bombay consisting of the members of the Executive Council and Ministers of the Bombay Government, many high Government officials, members of the Bombay Legislative Council, Bombay Municipal Councillors and a number of leading citizens.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, welcomed their Excellencies and guests and gave an account of work of the construction of the Dam and mentioned in glowing terms the names of those officers of the Public Works Department who were associated with the scheme. Mr. Browne requested His Excellency to consent to the Dam being named after His Excellency and being known henceforth as the Wilson Dam. His Excellency replying said:

"Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Browne, ladies and gentlemen,—As Mr. Browne has mentioned, I have always taken a very close interest in the great Irrigation Works which have been and are being carried out in the Bombay Deccan. I am sure you will agree with me that the construction of the Bhandardara Dam, on which the Pravara system of canals which Mr. Browne has described depends, is the boldest and the most spectacular of all the works undertaken.

This, I would remind you, though a great scheme in itself, is only one of several projects of greater or less magnitude which have been carried out, and I am assured, on the highest authority, that the completion of these schemes has, so far as irrigation from stored water is concerned, placed the Bombay Deccan far ahead of any other part of the world in this particular respect.

GREAT FEATS OF ENGINEERING.

I have always felt, as I know my predecessor, Lord Lloyd, felt, that the world at large had not been given an opportunity to appreciate the magnitude of the Irrigation Works in this Presidency. The Engineers of the Public Works Department have been working for years in an unostentatious manner, not advertising themselves or the works they were doing, but carrying on from year to year, making steady progress, and working for no other reward than the satisfaction which the successful execution of work itself brings. In other parts of the world this has not been the case, and we find that works carried out elsewhere, though in themselves less striking in conception, and less difficult than those which we possess in this Presidency, have been acclaimed all over the world as great feats of engineering.

After the ceremony the guests were entertained to light refreshments and were given an opportunity to inspect the Dam and the lake before returning to Igatpuri.

SURPLUS FRENCH BUDGET.

SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS VOTE AGAINST.

PARIS, Dec. 9.

The Chamber has passed the budget by 410 votes to 135 and adjourned till 17th December. Only Socialists and Communists voted against. The expenditure amounts to 39,634,408,139 francs and receipts 40,099,101,036 francs.—Reuter.

SUPERVISION OF ARMS.

GENEVA, Dec. 9.

The League Council has decided to invite the United States and Russia to send their representatives to the meeting at Geneva, in the early autumn, of the special committee on the draft convention on supervision of private manufacture of arms.—Reuter.

HON. DR. ELIHU ROOT

AWARDED WILSON MEMORIAL MEDAL.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

New York.—Hon. Dr. Elihu Root has been awarded the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Memorial medal award of 25,000 dollars in appreciation of his services for the creation of a permanent court of International Justice at the Hague in 1920.—Reuter.

(Hon. Dr. Elihu Root has been the United States Secretary of State and Secretary of War. He is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, and President of the American Society of International Law. He is a man of fine character and a brilliant administrator. In 1906 he made a memorable visit to the South American Republics and in 1907 visited Mexico. He attended the Hague arbitration as to Newfoundland Fishers. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1912, and made a vigorous indictment of President Wilson's policy in the war (Feb. 1916.).)

The Hague.—The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company has declared an interim dividend of ten per cent.—Reuter.

SANDHAM'S FIRST CENTURY IN BOMBAY.

REMARKABLE FIRST WICKET STAND.

RECORD SCORE FOR PARTNERSHIP.

M. C. C. .. .. 1st Innings (for 2 wkts.) 312

WYATT STILL UNBEATEN.

Winning the toss, the M.C.C. elected to bat first in their 4th match in Bombay on Friday, meeting the Presidency team with a fine bowling combination. Sandham and Wyatt who guarded the 1st wicket played a steady game, and though the runs were coming slowly, the batsmen proved too smart to be easily dismissed. Lunch-time showed but 78 runs.

On resumption after lunch the play assumed a brighter aspect and Sandham was out only about tea time leaving behind 124 runs to his credit, thus completing the thousand of his tour in India. His partner however continued batting, Tate and Astill replacing Sandham in succession.

It should be said to the credit of the Presidency Team that their bowling was of a high order, in spite of the tall scoring of the M.C.C.

RIVAL TEAMS

M. C. C. XI.	PRESIDENCY XI.
A. E. Gilligan (Captain).	Travers (Captain).
H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala	B. E. Kapadia.
M. W. Tate.	R. K. Kalapesi.
Dolphin.	Meyer.
A. Sandham.	Howlett.
R. E. S. Wyatt.	Vajifdar.
G. F. Earle.	Jamsetji.
J. H. Parsons.	Jai.
P. T. Eckersley.	Godambe.
G. S. Boyes.	Rasool.
W. E. Astill.	Colah.

The M. C. C. matches have not lost in popularity and thousands still throng to the arena to witness the sport. The fourth match was begun on Friday, when a strong Presidency team was pitted against the visitors. Included in the M. C. C. team was the Maharaja of Patiala and owing to the fact that Brown was down with fever, Dolphin was included as wicket-keeper by the kind permission of that sporting prince.

What struck one especially about the Presidency team was the strong combination of bowlers. Howlett and Kalapesi were the fast merchants, one a right hander, the other a left-hander, both first class men. Then there was Godambe and Vajifdar medium paced bowlers who could maintain a perfect length, and last, but far from least, that wizard of the ball, Jamsedji. But in spite of this advantage the Presidency had to submit to as thorough a leather-hunting as they could (not) desire.

Gilligan has become acclimatised by now and is now quite versatile in the art of tossing. Winning it as usual he sent in Sandham and Wyatt to open. And they opened with a vengeance. To begin with, they were deadly slow and after twenty-five minutes of play only five runs had been scored. Settling down, however, they began to score steadily, though the rate was still far from good. When his score stood at 27 Sandham was dropped by Meyer at fine leg, and this mistake cost his side dear, for neither Sandham nor Wyatt gave the vestige of a chance in their long stay together.

Quite a diversion was caused by a dog running on to the field and persisting in taking part. Kalapesi tried in vain to persuade the intruder to leave, and it was only when Rhodes, the umpire, asserted his authority that the game was allowed to be proceeded with without interruption.

At lunch time the score was 78, but on resumption after the interval, the play brightened up considerably and both men gave a splendid display. Most of the runs were scored behind the wicket with occasional drives and smacks, and the strokes were worth watching, notably a fine late-cut to the pavilion by Sandham off Howlett. Sandham reached his century in three hours. But was dismissed ten minutes later for 124. It was a triumph for Sandham inasmuch as he had completed his thousand runs for the tour.

Wyatt carried on with the aid of Tate. The latter did not waste much time and began laying about him. In a short time he had collected twenty-three runs, but mistiming a ball he skied it to Jamsedji who made no mistake. Wyatt reached his century after four hours and a half of batting. Astill came out to partner him and the pair were still together when stumps were drawn for the day.

The rate of scoring which had been so low in the morning increased to such an extent that at the end of the day's play it was more than one run per minute. Wyatt's had been a splendid performance. He had batted faultlessly throughout the day and of a total score of 312 his own contribution was 130 (not out). Howlett bowled a good length but he did not seem to get his usual speed on the ball. Jamsedji with his numerous tricks demanded careful watching.

SLOW BATTING.

Gilligan won the toss again in the fourth match of the M.C.C., which is against the Bombay Presidency, and sent in Wyatt and Sandham to open the innings, the former facing the bowling of Meyer who was entrusted with the attack from the pavilion end. The bowler sent down a maiden over and Howlett at the other end did likewise. Two more followed and then Wyatt scored the first run of the over by driving Meyer to the off for a single. Each bowler conceded two singles. The cricket was extremely dull, twenty-five minutes of play producing only five runs. Sandham drove Meyer for a single and then hoisted the first decade by lifting a bumping one from the fast bowler to the leg boundary.

Kalapesi came on at the Court end when the score stood at 12, one run being scored as the result of a leg bye. Sandham put him away for a single and another run was scored off Wyatt's pads. The latter survived a confident appeal for a catch behind wicket in Meyer's next over which resulted in a maiden. Sandham, after being hit by the left hander, put him away for a single end Wyatt followed suit. A leg-bye produced one run and Wyatt then glanced the fast bowler prettily for the same number. At the other end he missed a terrific swipe at Meyer. Sandham put Kalapesi into the gully for a single which hoisted 20 on the board after 50 minutes of play and Wyatt followed this with a hit to leg for four. Meyer bowled a no-ball to Sandham who later obtained a single with a fine off-stroke, thus stealing the next over. The first ball from Kalapesi was put into the gully for one, Wyatt scoring two and four with consecutive strokes to leg.

GOOD BOWLING.

At 33 Jamshedji replied Meyer at the Gymkhana end a misfield by Kalapesi giving Sandham a single. The latter missed a swing at a bumping one from the fast bowler and the ball went untouched for a single. Wyatt took a single and Sandham drove the ball to the off-boundary following this with a single to leg.

At the other end he drove the slower bowler for a single. Godambe came on in place of Kalapesi. Runs came in quietly Sandham breaking the monotony with a good boundary hit over cover's head. A single by Wyatt hoisted the first half-century after 85 minutes of play. Jamshedji was very difficult to play and neither batsman appeared very comfortable, Wyatt being completely beaten on several occasions. Howlett relieved Godamble and Sandham drove the first ball for a single. A cut into the gully gave Wyatt one run, and after Sandham had taken another, the former obtained a brace as the result of an overthrow. Sandham caused 60 to appear by scoring a single off the slow bowler, and Wyatt greeted this with a fine four past cover.

SANDHAM LET OFF.

In hooking Howlett, Sandham gave Meyer a difficult chance at five leg, but the fielder failed to hold the ball. Five well run singles in the same over carried the score past 70, when Wajifdar came on at the pavilion end, his first over conceding a single to Sandham.

Sandham opened his shoulders to the fast bowler and lifted him to the long boundary. He stole the next over with a single off the last ball and then obtained a single from Vajifdar.

The lunch interval arrived with the score reading 78 runs. It had been uncenterprising cricket marked by over-caution.

BRIGHTER CRICKET.

Resuming after lunch Sandham scored a

(Continued on next page.)

SCHOOL OF MINES,

VICEROY DECLARES OPEN.

OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDY OF GEOLOGY.

DHANBAD, Dec. 9.

Before a distinguished assemblage of commercial and industrial magnates of Calcutta and the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines of Dhanbad His Excellency the Viceroy who was accompanied by Lady Irwin performed the opening ceremony of the School of Mines this afternoon. In declaring the School open, His Excellency in the course of his speech said:—

Dr. Pascoe, members of the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines, ladies and gentlemen:—

I have to thank you on behalf of Lady Irwin and myself for the kind welcome which you have given us and I have to thank Dr. Pascoe for the felicitous expression of that welcome which he has conveyed on your behalf. Dr. Pascoe's address has told us that this school whose inauguration we are celebrating to-day, is the result of many years consideration of the best method of solving not one but several problems. The inauguration of the school has through circumstances beyond our control been delayed for six years since the final adoption of the proposals by Government. This postponement is regrettable but it has at least given me an opportunity of being present at this opening ceremony, an opportunity of which I have availed myself with great pleasure.

TRAINING GROUND.

This school will, we trust, be the training ground of many those who are destined to take an active part in the development of the immense resources of this country. We hope that the students whom the school will turn out into the world of affairs will leave it not only with a grasp of scientific method but with a practical knowledge of the work which they will be called upon to do such as no other institution in India has hitherto been able to provide. It is with great pleasure that I have noticed the large number of applicants for admission to the school. I understand that in the past there has been some reluctance on the part of Indian boys to embark on technical studies and it is a hopeful sign that the opening of the school has elicited such a favourable response. It is a proof to me of the interest taken in this venture that I see to-day so many representatives of the great business community of Calcutta whom I am most glad to welcome, specially that doyen of Calcutta businessmen, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherji, himself a member of the Industrial Commission which recommended the creation of a school of mining and head of the great firm which has constructed this building. From his hands appropriately I am to receive the key which will unlock the door of our academy. From everything that I have heard too I am certain that you have not exaggerated the value of having secured for this institution the services as principal of Dr. Penman. I have noted with special interest that a training in the field and frequent visits to collieries are included to this. I have no doubt you are right to attach importance to these not merely because of the direct experience which will be gained therefrom but because the students will have an opportunity to see for themselves the condition of labour in the mines and to study some of the social problems which are of such vital importance to the industry.

IDEALS OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Coming as I do fresh to this country, a country old in history and traditions but in some respects especially in industrial development a new country on the threshold of a great feature, there is one thought which is very present to my mind. It is that for us in India industrial development brings a great opportunity. India is learning merely from Western experience. She is developing industrially as here it is inevitable, she must develop very much on Western lines. It is the opportunity to use the experience of others and to start where they are now. But with this opportunity comes also responsibility. It is for us for the young men whom this school will turn out for the great employers of labour who are represented on your governing body and their fellows to see that this opportunity is seized and this responsibility realised.—A. P.

MOTILALJI IN CALCUTTA.

LEADERS' CONFERENCE ON 12TH AND 13TH.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

It is understood that a conference of Bengal leaders will be held in Calcutta on the 12th and 13th instant in connection with the visit of Pundit Motilal Nehru "en route" to Gauhati.—F. P.

GANDHIJI TO ATTEND CONGRESS,

"REACHING GAUHATI 24TH."

MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT-ELECT

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President Elect of the National Congress has received the following telegram from Mahatma Gandhi:—"Reaching Gauhati 24th."

LALA LAJPAT RAI

TO RETIRE FROM WEST PUNJAB

Dr. Nand Lala writes a letter to "The Pratap" that Lala Lajpat Rai will resign from the West Punjab Constituency.—The Nation."

SWARAJ PARTY MEETING AT GAUHATI

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

The General Secretary of the All-India Swaraj Party announces that a general meeting of the Swarajya Party members of Indian National Congress will be held in the Congress pavilion at Gauhati on Wednesday, December 29th. A meeting of the General Council of the All-India Swaraj Party will also be held on Wednesday December 29th at Gauhati. The actual time of the meetings and other particulars will be notified later on during Congress week at Gauhati. The meeting will consider the situation generally, elect office-bearers and deal with any other subject that may be brought up by the General Secretary at the instance of the Executive.—A. P.

MORE CONGRESS SUCCESSES

PATNA, December 10.

The following further election results are announced:

Legislative Assembly, Darbhanga cum Saran (Tirhut Division) non-Mahomedan: Babu Narayan Prasad Singh (Congress) has been elected defeating Baba Adit Prasad Singh and Barhamdeo Singh.

Local Council, Chhota Nagpur Division, non-Mahomedan Urban: Mr. Jimut Bahan Sen (Congress) retiring member has been re-elected defeating Mr. S. K. Sahay.—A. P.

MR PANDE RETURNED TO U.P. COUNCIL.

BENARES, Dec. 10.

Mr. Badridatta Pande (Congress) was declared elected to the United Provinces Legislative Council from Almora rural Non-Muslim constituency, defeating his rival Rai Bahadur Luxmidatta Pande.—Free Press.

"AT HOME" TO SIR A. MUDDIMAN

SWARAJIST MEMBERS' PRESENCE.

MADRAS. Dec. 10.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, was entertained to-day at an afternoon party by Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar. Those present included Swarajist leaders and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar.—Free Press.

NEW CAPITAL OF U. P.

"LEADER'S" APPEAL TO VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The "Leader" expresses dissatisfaction with the Viceroy's reply to the Municipal and District Board addresses in connection with the question of the Allahabad-Lucknow capital and submits that the speech leaves the position very much where it is. It appeals to the Viceroy to bring his sense of justice and sympathy to bear upon the consideration of this subject and to take such steps as to him may appear right and essential to remove this deep seated grievance of the people of this "no mean city".—A. P.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

LETTER TO HOWRAH MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Eleven Swarajist Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality have addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Howrah Municipality who is attending Howrah station on the 10th instant to receive His Excellency the Viceroy requesting him as the elected Chairman of the Municipality not to participate in this function.

Kumar Manmatha Nath Mutter Bahadur has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta to succeed Mr. David Ezra, whose term of office expires on the 20th instant.—A. P.

GOVT. SERVANT'S MISCONDUCT

SERVICE IN PRIVATE FIRM WHILE ON LEAVE.

MADRAS HIGH COURT'S DECISION.

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Waller decided an interesting appeal, dealing with the question whether a Govment servant who having taken long leave, entered service in private firm could claim leave allowances. In the first instance, the Government brought a suit against an employee and the City Civil Judge decreed the suit holding that Government paid allowances under mistaken belief that he continued oo be Government servant. In pasing the judgment Mr. Justice Waller disagreed with the City Civil Judge and observed that they were dealing with a case of misconduct and the only way in which Government servant who had been guilty of misconduct could lose his appointment was dismissal by a competent authority. His Lordship dismissed the suit of Government with costs.—A. P.

MINING DISASTER

30 COLLIERS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Princeton.—(Indiana) Over thirty miners are believed to have been killed a few minutes after the starting of work as a result of an explosion in a Francisco mine in South West Indiana.—Reuter.

PURCHASE OF STEAMERS' LINES DENIED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

New York.—Mr. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, denies the statement published in the New York press that the Royal Mail Steamship Company has offered to purchase the Leyland and Red Star lines, cabled yesterday. He adds that he has received no offers, and he is not negotiating a sale.—Reuter.

WINTERTON LEAVES FOR INDIA

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON X'MAS EVE

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Lord and Lady Winterton and Sir Victor and Lady Warrender have left for Bombay, and they are due in Bombay on Christmas Eve when Lord Winterton will begin his unofficial tour to a number of important Indian cities.—Reuter.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN

CONDITION BECOMES WORSE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Tokio.—The Imperial household has issued a bulletin stating that the Emperor who has been ill for sometime is now worse, and symptoms of bronchial pneumonia have been diagnosed in the right lung.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN TREATY

NO SURPRISE IN GENEVA.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Geneva.—There is no surprise here at the reports of the imminence of the signature of the Italo-German Treaty of arbitration and friendship, as it has been known for some time that negotiations have been pending. The Treaty is in the spirit of the principles of the League, and is similar to the treaties with Spain and Switzerland and other countries.—Reuter.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy will receive at Calcutta on the 13th instant a Deputation in connection with the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Bill of 1926 which has been reserved for his consideration by the Governor of Madras under the reservation of bills rules under the Government of India Act. Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar will lead the deputation which is leaving for Calcutta to-morrow. The Maharajah of Darbanga is expected to join the Deputation.—A. P.

EXPLORING EMPIRE MARKETS.

RUGBY, Dec. 8.

As a result of the conference yesterday with the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand, Representatives of India and South Africa, British Motor Manufacturers decided to despatch expert delegation to explore position in the Empire markets and to report to the industry on any step necessary to meet overseas requirements.—Reuter.

WIDENING WATERLOO BRIDGE

ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Lengthy controversy with regard to the fate of Waterloo Bridge has reached a new stage with the issue of the report of the Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic in London. It recommends inter alia retention and widening of the Waterloo Bridge, new double deck bridge at Charing Cross, erection of new Charing Cross station and continuation of bridge over Strand, widening of Putney and Hammersmith Bridges, two new bridges near Dorset Wharf and Chiswick Ferry respectively and construction of Dartford-Purfleat tunnel. The whole programme would cost twenty-seven millions sterling.—Reuter.

RUBBER-GROWING IN LIBERIA

AMERICAN FIRM'S VENTURE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

It is announced that the Firestones rubber group arrangement and also an American loan contract have been signed and ratified by the Liberal Government and the legislature. Mr. Harvey Firestone has left Monrovia for Accra 'en route' to America.—Reuter.

A London message, dated August 28th last, bearing on the subject, is given below: "Mr. H. S. Firestone, junior Vice-President of the Firestone Plantation Company, has arrived at Southamptan from New York "en route" to Liberia, where, it is said, America is concentrating her energies to hold a lease of over 1,000,000 acres of which at present 2,000 are under cultivation but it will be a considerable time before rubber is produced on an extensive scale.

Mr. Firestone pointed out that American capital had enabled them to develop 500,000 acres of rubber in the Philippines and if a bill was passed by the local legislature he expressed the opinion that America would eventually be able to supply her own market. —Reuter."

SIR PAUL CHATER'S LEGACY.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Sir Paul Chater, a member of the Executive Council, Hongkong, has left property at Hongkong of the net value of five million dollars and the personal estate in England worth £136,000 net. He has bequeathed 50,000 dollars to the Hongkong Jockey Club, and his residence, the Marble Hall, and the collection of China porcelain curios and a racing cup to his wife for life. With the remainder to the Government of Hongkong, also £10,000 his household and personal effects and an annuity of £10,000 to his wife, £2,500 and an annuity of £2,500 to his sister Sophia, 700,000, 400,000 and 200,000 dollars to his nephews, Theophilus Bagram, Paul Chater and Jack Chater, respectively; an annuity of 200,000 rupees to his great nephew, Percy Manuk of Patna, 500,000 dollars to his clerk, E. Sadick, an annuity of £1,500 to the widow of his nephew Paul Jordan, an annuity of £500 to the wife of Reverend Macpherson and large sums to his two doctors and solicitors and the residue of the property to the Armenian Holy Church of Nazareth at Calcutta.—Reuter.

"TWELVE YEARS AFTER."

SANYASI'S CLAIM TO BHAWAL STATE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Ramendra Narayan Roy who claims to be the second Kumar of Bhawal, Dacca filed a memorial yesterday before Mr. K. C. Dey, Member of Board of Revenue. It may be recalled that the appearance of a sanyasi at Dacca in 1921 created sensation throughout Bengal. The Bhawal tenants welcomed the Sanyasi as Kumar Ramendra Narayan Roy the second son of Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy at Bhawal, subsequently on June 3 1921, the Board of Revenue, Bengal as a result of a confidential enquiry declared him an imposter. The Kumar was said to have died at Darjeeling on April 17 1907 and to have been cremated.

Roy, however, states in his memorial that he was removed by sanyasis and he spent over 12 years wth them. The memorial further states that his civil rights as own-quirying as to his identity and the withdawned of vast property namely the Bhawal estate has been negatived by the order of Government. He prays for an open enof the previous notification by the Board to enable him to meet any case against him. The memorial describes at length his sojourns all over India in company with a sanyasi and states that after he came back he was received by a relative and recognised by his sister's son first and later by other near and dear ones. Subsequently at a public meeting attended by over fifty thousand people of Bhawal he was publicly acknowledged as the second son. It is understood that Mr. Dey called for the records and said he would pass orders in January.—A. P.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Geneva.—The League Council has decided to hold the Economic Conference at Geneva on 4th May next.—Reuter.

Limoges.—The Maoris defeated on Thursday a selected team from Limoges, Perigord and Agen by 34 points to seven.—Reuter.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATION

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE SUGGESTED.

SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM RECORDED.

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Corporation met on Friday evening and along with several sundrry items, considered the Secretary's proposal for the appointment of a Commission to go into the details of the administration of the Schools Committee. A hot debate ensued on this proposal, in which almost all the members took part.

SECRETARY'S SUGGESTION.

In his memorandum of the 7th instant, Mr. M. I. Farooqui, the Secretary of the Schools Committee, had made a proposal regarding the institution of a Commission composed of experts in elementary education to investigate into the administration of the School Committee. He wanted such a Commission for two reasons.

(1) To remove the misunderstanding that was, according to him, prevnient in some quarters.

(2) And because a long time had elapsed since the administration was examined last time.

The Secretary had, moreover, suggested the names of Mr. K. S. Vakil, the Educational of the West-End Cinema aNew Churney Rrd.) Inspector for Northern Division and Mr. J. S. Kadri, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, to form the Commission.

DR. JAVALE'S MOTION.

While proposing that the memorandum of the Secretary should be recorded, Dr. Javale made some trenchant remarks on the uncalled-for proposal of the Secretary. He avowed that the School Committee did not want any Government men to sit in judgment over for ever.

While seconding Dr. Javale's motion, Mr. Boman Behram observed that the School Committee was capable enough to administer its own affairs and no outside assistance was required for that purpose.

DISCOURAGE SUCH ATTEMPTS.

Mr. Dalvi supported Dr. Javale's view and added that the attempt of the Secretary to bring outsiders to sit in judgmsnt over the Committee, ought to be discouraged once and their doings.

Mr. Motiwala moved an amendment to the effect that the Commission should be instituted. The amendment was put to vote and was declared lost. Dr. Javale's proposal of recording the memorandum of the Secretary, was duly carried.

After a few other items had been disposed of, the Committee dispersed.

MADRAS MINISTERS' SALARIES.

COUNCIL SECRETARIES TO GO.

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The "Madras Mail" understands that in view of the discussion in the last Council on the question of salaries it is quite probable that Council Secretaries may not be appointed, and that Ministers may consent to receive half of the fixed salary.—A. P.

FOR DESTROYING DECORATIONS.

MUSLIM ARRESTED AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10

The Police are prosecuting a Muslim, who, on the day of his Excellency the Viceroy's arrival was alleged to have destroyed and stolen some articles meant for decoration of roads which belonged to the Reception Committee. The Joint Magistrate declined to release the accused on bail.—F. P.

THE FUTURE OF PARSIS

(Continued from page 8.)

men unfit for this world and probably the next."

In the Technical Field.

Q "What scope have the Parsis for technical professions?"

A: "We have cut ourselves off frm paying avocations on which our ancestors built their fame and fortunes. Our Wadias were master-builders, but they rose from the lowest rung of carpentry. Similarly with weaving (at Surat) and other smaller humbler occupations. Now the Parsis have abandoned them. Contrast the Parsi "superiority" with the British who have not only carpenters but even sweepers. Why should we not have representatives of humble professions in our community?"

Q. "Are Parsi charity organisations not able to encourage the technical professions?"

A: "Our charity organisatioons are sinfully and criminally defective. We have large sums of money for the education of the young. But they are chiefly available only to those who have "influence" behind them. Most of the trustees are too old and effect. They ought to retire in favour of younger men. We should have technical scholarships and on this point I would refer you to the invaluable opinion of Mr. Fakirji Bhaiucha, Director of Industries, who has thought over the problems of the Parsis to better purpose than any one else, almost."

SANDHAM'S FIRST CENTURY IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from previous page).

single off Howlett and Wyatt hoisted 80 with another. Following a no ball the former drove the fast-bowler to the off-boundary and finished the over with a three. Jamshedji, being entrusted with the attack from the pavilion end, conceded a single to Sandham and Wyatt sent up 90 by hitting him to the leg boundary. Sandham and Wyatt each obtained a single and the former reached his individual half-century with another. A smart square cut off the slow bowler sent the ball to the off-boundary and Sandham stole the over with a single. He sent Howlett to the square boundary with a perfect stroke, and before the over was completed each man took a single. The first century had come up after a little more than two hours' batting.

Wyatt sent his salaams to the score with a mighty hit for four to the press tent. With another single he crossed over to face the fast bowler who sent down a no-ball. A stroke into the gully realised a single. Kalapesi took over the leather from Howlett, Sandham scoring a single, Wyatt drove him into the country for a single. A single off Jamshedji brought Wyatt's score up to the half-century and another single by Sandham caused 120 to appear. A clean drive into the country only brought Wyatt a single. After a couple of singles Wyatt lifted Kalpesi to the score board for four. Sandham steered Jamshedji prettily through the slips to the boundary with a late cut and then each batsman scored a single. Kalapesi's first ball was played to mid-off for a single by Wyatt and Sandham reached 70 with a hook to the leg-boundary. At 138 Godambe came on at the Police Court end one run being scored off his first over. Runs came steadily generally as the result of strokes behind the wickets. Rasool was put on from the pavilion end at this stage. Wyatt obtained a single and Sandham reached his 80 with a glance for three Vajifdar stopping the ball on the boundary line. Sandham turned Godambe nicely to leg for a single, and after Wyatt had done the same, he sneaked the over with a single to mid-off.

SANDHAM'S CENTURY.

Wyatt scored two successive fours off Godambe's next over and Sandham got Rasool away to leg for a single. Colah earned cheer when he stopped a hard drive by Wyatt 160 appeared on the board after three hours play. A puzzler from Godambe caused Sandham to life the ball dangerously to point but there was no fielder there. Meyer relieved Rasool and after Wyatt had crossed over with a single, Sandham reached his individual 90 by late-cutting him to the boundary. Jai allowed only a single for a hard drive by Wyatt, and Sandham put Meyer to leg for a single. Vajifdar was put on to bowl at the north end and singles caused 180 to appear. At the other end Jamsedjo came on again, four singles being scored off his first over.

Wyatt reached his own 80 by driving the slow bowler for four. He followed this with a big hit to the leg boundary and after he had allowed Sandham to face by taking a single, the latter reached his century by playing Jamsedji for a single. Sandham had achieved his feat in three hours and a half. A drive into the country was well chased by Jamsedji. The latter was dishing up tempting stuff for the batsmen to hit but the latter were not to be caught napping. A couple of singles brought the second century on the board. Howlett coming on at the Police-court end was sent to the boundary with a fine late-cut by Sandham, and the same player obtained a brace with a hit to leg. He then skied the fast bowler into the country where Godambe made a good effort to reach it, and finished off the over with a boundary hit to the screens.

THE PARTNERSHIP BROKEN.

Meyer took over from the pavilion end and sent down a maiden over. Wyatt reached 90 by stealing a dun from Howlett. Two more singles gave place to a fine late-cut for four by Sandham but Howlett proved successful in the same over when Sandham touched the ball into Kapadia's hands off his glove. (224-1-124). It had been a record partnership. Sandham had played a brilliant innings faultless but for a difficult chance to Meyer when his score was 27, and batting steadily he had compiled his total in three hours and forty minutes.

Having taken the tea interval on the fall of Sandham's wicket the Presidency team came out to resume the game. Tate partnered Wyatt and played the remaining ball of the over. B. Kapadia was unable to carry on owing to an injury and Doli Kapadia had come out to represent him behind the wicket. Meyer conceded two singles in his next over. A bye which realised four runs hoisted the next decade. In the same over four more runs were scored as the result of a bye. Tate and Wyatt scored singles off consecutive balls. The former opened his shoulders to the fast bowler whom he lifted to the leg boundary. Crossing over to face Meyer with a hit for one, he smacked that bowler to the square boundary. A no-ball by Meyer hoisted 250 on the board.

WYATT'S CENTURY.

Wyatt stole a single from the fast bowler and Tate obtained four with an unorthodox stroke over his shoulder. Wyatt played Meyer for a single and Rasool stopped a hot one from Tate. The latter took a single and Wyatt followed suit. At the other end he refused a run and Tate had to go at full length to regain his crease. A lucky tip over slip's heads went to the boundary and Wyatt had passed his century. He had done this in just under four hours and a half. Tate obtained two runs with a hit to leg off Meyer. Vajifdar took over from Howlett at the north end. Wyatt late-cut the fast ball to the boundary and took a single off the next ball. After Wyatt had scored a single Tate gave Kalapesi a chance at point which was not accepted. The next ball produced a single.

In Meyer's next over Tate skied the ball into the country where it was safely held by Jamsedji (276-2-23) Astill replaced him at the wicket. Wyatt pulled the last ball to the leg boundary, and Astill opened his account by late-cutting Vajifdar into the gully for two. A single brought him over to the other side. The umpire called a no-ball and Wyatt in hitting out at it had his wicket broken. Off Vajifdar Astill scored a single and Wyatt stole the next over. A glance to leg gave him four, the next ball being hit for a single. Astill stepped out to Meyer and hit him to the pavilion on two successive occasions, 300 appearing on the board after four hours and forty minutes of batting. The rate of scoring which had been so slow in the morning had increased until now it was better than the rate of a run per minute. Jamsedji replaced Meyer.

Astill turned the first ball to leg for one run and Wyatt drove the next to mid-off for a like number. A few singles gave place to a fine four by Wyatt to off Jamsedji being the bowler. Travers rang on another change Godambe coming on in place.

Wyatt pulled him to leg for a single and Astill put him into the gully for a brace. Wyatt reached 130 by getting a single off the slow bowler. The final score was 312 for 2 wickets, Wyatt and Astill being unbeaten with 130 and 17 respectively.

M. C. C.

R. E. S. Wyatt, not out	... 130
A. Sandham, c B. Kapadia, b Howlett	... 124
M. Tate, c Jamsedji, b Vajifdar	... 23
W. E. Astill, not out	... 17
Extra	... 18
Total (for 2 wkts.)	... 312

GARDEN PARTY AT ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The President and Members of the Islam Gymkhana will give a garden party to meet the members of the M. C. C. Team on Wednesday 15th instant at 6 p.m. on the Gymkhana grounds. His Excellency Sir Wilson has consented to be present.

PLANTERS' RAJ IN CEYLON.

DEPLORABLE LABOUR CONDITION.

INSISTENT AGITATION NECCESSARY.

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

Mr. I. X. Pereira, Indian representative in Ceylon Legislative Council describes in the course of a press interview, the power that the planters wield there where the question of Indian labour is concerned. He says:

Every order issued by the Government regarding Indian Labour in Ceylon is sent to the planters for their approval. Every law enacted in this connection is sent to the planters. The planters have full liberty to accept, amend, modify, or reject them. It is only the word of the planters that carries any weight with the Government. When that is so, who can dream of doing any substantial good to the labourer by sitting in the Council or getting appointed to Committees."

CORRESPONDENCE REFUSED.

Asked about the Committee appointed to enquire into the standard wage, he said: "Any committee to enquire into labour conditions should contain representatives of labour. Moreover, when the whole law on the question has to be overhauled, patch-work here and there will not result in any benefit. These committees at only eye-wash. When once I was on one of these committees, I asked for correspondence that had passed between the Indian Government and Ceylon Government on the question and my request was refused. It was only when I protested strongly against the farce of setting up committees without allowing them to go into the records that I was allowed to see them. It was only then, that I learnt all that I have told you, now."

Asked about the Board constituted to look after Indian labour interests Mr. Pereira said: "Its composition was the best guarantee that it would do nothing good to labour. There were four officials, six planters and only one non-official on it." Concluding, he appealed for more insistent agitation to overhaul and consolidate entire labour legislation so as to give adequate protection for the Indian labourer in Ceylon.—F. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar at Government House Bombay on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson presided at the Willingdon Sports Club Dinner to the M. C. C. Team at the Willingdon Club on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Captains C. B. Lyon and O. L. Paget Aides-de-Camp left Bombay for Igatpuri on Thursday.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by Lady Birdwood and attended by his staff arrived this morning at Rangoon after his tour in Upper Burma.

His Excellency Sir William Marris gave a garden party at Government House Allahabad on Wednesday evening, in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, December 10.

Geneva.—"Satisfactory progress on the whole" is the officially-reported conclusion of the Conference of the "Big Five" namely representatives of Locarno Powers who have been privately discussing the amelioration of the Inter-Allied Military Control in Germany, evacuation of Rhineland and other matters arising out of the Locarno Pact. The conference was extended to-day by the inclusion of Mr. Ishii (Japan), and was adjourned pending the meeting of the Council of Ambassadors in the afternoon.—Reuter.

LONDON, December 10.

Hankow.—The Chinese employees on the Standard Oil Company's installation at Tnschuicheo have struck work and American gunboats are guarding the property. Otherwise all is quiet. The Cantonese Foreign Minister Eugene Chen visited Mr. Miles Lampson on board H. M. S. "Petershield."—Reuter.

LONDON, December 10.

Rome.—At the request of interested parties Sacred Rota has decided that all proceedings in application for the annulment of Marconi's marriage shall be conducted in secrecy in order to avoid unpleasant discussion.—Reuter's Special Service.

DELHI, December 10.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer has been declared elected to the Legislative Assembly from Kumaon and Rohilkhand District defeating Babu Sarada Mukerjee and Kumar Rukum Singh (two Independents).—A. P.

The opening ceremony of the newly-constructed Shahdara-Narowal Railway will be performed by the Governor of the Punjab on 21st December.—A. P.

MR. & MRS. NOBODY.

ANTIDOTE TO PESSIMISM.

The best antidote to pessimism is a glimpse of the good people who are the real nation—the simple, ordinary, common folk who are seldom seen or heard, and whose kindly life goes on its way patrently and tolerantly and cheerfully. These unknown and unregarded millions of simple nobodies come out of their nobodyism in a great human wave of simple goodness every Armistice Day.

They are visible for an hour in their wonderful simplicity and sincerity, and I pity the cynic whose heart is too hard to be melted by the spontaneous revelation of their kindliness, their gentleness, their sweetness, their patience, their good humour, and their generosity.

Mr. and Mrs. Nobody are not figments of the fancy. They are the majority. The Somebodies are a tiny minority who somehow shrink into insignificance when the great multitude of Nobodies move quietly out of the shadows into the light. The greatest Somebodies, indeed, for a moment become Nobodies, and I suspect that they are happy to feel that they are for a while mysteriously blended with the good kind people.

The good kind people are always the same, and they seem to be able to resist every attempt to sour them or savage them into cruelty or violence or rancour or bitterness. There are maniacs and fanatics who cannot understand the steady temper of our good kind people. They are baffled by their good nature and good temper.

Mr. and Mrs. Nobody know how to keep their heads in spite of every device and endeavour to persuade them to lose them. Their troubles and distresses they bear with amazing fortitude and astounding courage.

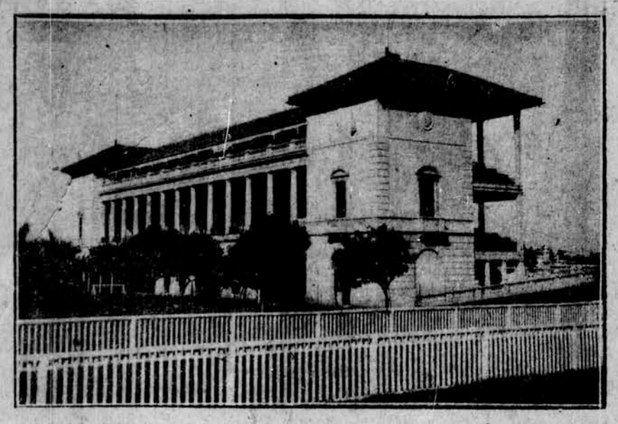
There is no bad blood in Mr. and Mrs. Nobody, and all the efforts to make it are stupendously wasted. There they are in their millions, quietly enduring all their little woes, living through their grey privations, helping each other, cheering each other, standing by each other with simple fidelity and good, honest loyalty.

Their goodness is our salvation. They carry us through every crisis. They keep the whole world wondering and admiring and envying their stamina and staying power. "How British!" says the world.

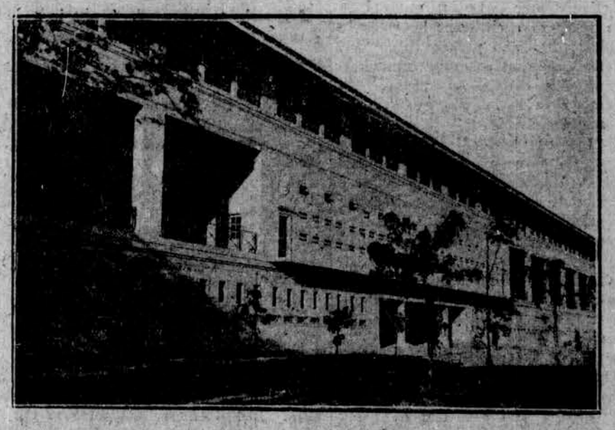
But Mr. and Mrs. Nobody are hardly aware of the world's astonishment. They do not perceive their own quality of greatness. They are too simple to be self-conscious. They are just there, as they have always been there and always will be there, working through all perils and all strains with serene duty and brave faithfulness.—"Daily Express."

At the forthcoming session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress to be held at Calcutta commencing on December 31, under the presidentship of Sir Dinshaw Petit, it is understood that the resolutions to be considered include a revision of the Companies Act, Hide export duty, revision of the Meston Award, anti-dumping and the remission of Stamp Duty on Bills of Exchange.

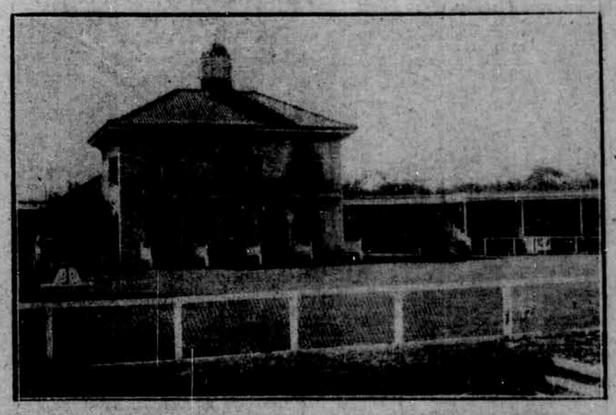
RECONSTRUCTED RACE COURSE.



The Members' Stand.



Tote at the Second Enclosure.



The Paddock.

"Chronicle Photos.

UNITY IN CONGRESS

MAHATMA'S INTENSE LONGING.

HOW TO ACHIEVE IT.

The "Search light," in the course of an article headed "Close Up the Ranks," writes:—

It is obvious that Mrs. Naidu's appeal for a closing up of the Nationalist ranks inside the Congress, pronounced almost on the very morrow of the elections in Bombay, has evoked widespread interest in the country. Although important party leaders have been yet too busy to take stock the gains and losses of the elections to be able to express a definite opinion on the merits of the appeal, the interest that it has created gives one a fairly accurate measure of the sentiment that almost universally obtains on the subject among the rank and file of nationalist opinion in the country. This is something which may well cause gratification to those who do not let partizanship cloud their judgment or blind them to the abiding interests of the country as a whole. We would be extremely surprided if any party in the Congress would have the foolhardiness to stick to the strict letter and the spirit of its own programme and to say that if there is to be unity, it must be on its own terms and that it will have none of compromise. Close the ranks is the unmistakable message of the hour. The logic of facts, stern and hard, proclaims that to be the inevitable goal and it is really time the principal party leaders emerged from their hard earned rest after the recent election battles and realized that the problems of peace are ever so much more engrossing than the problems of strife. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, whose silent sacrifices and large-hearted philanthropy combined with acute clearness of vision entitle him to have a say in the matter, clinched the position the other day when he said to a press representative:—

Our opinion and that f those no-Changer friends whom we have met is in favour of a compromise between the Responsivists and the Swarajists. This is necessary to bring about an atmosphere of harmony in the country favourable for the working of a constructive programme."

The last lines put the whole thing in a nutshell and hardly require any detailed amplification. It is well-known that the Behar No-Changer leaders like Babu Brijaki shore Prasad and Babu Rejendra Prasad strongly share the opinion and it is now an open secret that it was from that point of view that they were among the strongest advocates of the ill-fated Sabarmati Pact. The truth of the matter is that while a lot of valuable energy has been wasted over what will at best mean but little, namely, the Council programme, the supreme work of constructive regeneration has been left scandalously in the cold shade of neglect. And the Constructive Programme has been neglected long enough and the sooner it is attended to the beter.

EXTREMISTS IN BOTH SIDES.

This is a consideration that must weigh with those who have begun to say "Surrender or Unity" in response to the appeal that unity in the Congress must be restored without delay. It is from these extremists on both sides that the menace to all efforts at restoration of harmony should be apprehended and their number is by no means inconsiderable. According to the special correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" "authoritative opinion supports the contention that, to maintain their own integrity, the Swarajists will be compelled to resort to unity between the contending parties. Lord Witerton's proposed visit to this country is relied upon as the probable cause for the Swarajist anxiety. It is argued for example, that during the Under-Secretary's stay in this country, the Swarajists will hardly like to be shown up as an ineffective opposition. It is only to convince the British Government that they yet command popular confidence, Swarajists will it is freely said, be inclined to coalesce with the Responsivists and Independent Congress Parties with a view to offer Government the utmost possible solid opposition."

For sheer nonsense and mischief the precious observation is hard to beat. As if the Swarajists alone have the obligation cast on them to offer 'the utmost possible solid opposition" to the Government. As a tribute however to the Swarajist spirit of resistance to the Government, the above is indeed refreshing but it carries with it the implication that the Responsivists and others are less keen in their anxiety for an effective opposition. On the other hand this kind of language imputing to the Swarajists an over-anxiety to coalesce on the score of the weakness of their own position, is scarcely likely to make for unity. The Responsivists and their friends would be blind to facts and would display great short-sightedness if they take that line. Equally painful is the clamour raised in Bombay that what is meant by unity is really surrender. To say this is really to assume a bit too much, for no one has yet definitely formulated the lines on which the settlement must be based, whatever the castles in the air the Responsivists or others might build for themselves. In fact we will be really surprised if the Responsivist cry for unconditional acceptance of office will go down the throat of the vast majority of Indian Nationalists and indeed there is a definite school of opinion, wedded neither to one nor to the other extreme, that is insistent that the advanced section of Indian opinion should have no let or part in the acceptance of offices. Therefore, all such cries from one side or other as may strange rather than promote good will must be deprecated and all must set their hand to the task of exploring the possible avenues of an honourable compromise. According to the special correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" to whom we have referred above.

"Mahatma Gandhi's views in this connection are gathered from the alleged interview which Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle", had with the Mahatma at his Ashram a few days back to consult him on behalf of the new board of directors of "The Chronicle" in regard to its future policy. A certain amount of justifiable reliance is attached to the rumour in that for the last few days since Mr. Brelvi's interview, that paper has been taking a decidedly pro-unity attitude in its columns. This with the Mahatma's previous records in the establishmen of unity prior to his voluntary withdrawal is given great currency to in building up hopes that Pandits Malaviya and Nehru will be induced to stand on a common platform both inside and outside the Congress."

One may indeed safely assume Mahatmaji's intense longing for restoring that amder-standing among the various elements in the Congress because of which the country gave the effective resistance it did during the Non Co-operation days. His opinion may be further deduced from the opinions expressed by Srijut Rajagopalachari and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. What is necessary is to evince his spirit and so approach the problem that the present-day squabbles may end and the country started once again on an era of implacable opposition to the bureaucracy, the one sovereign remedy of the country's ills.

The M. C. C. and Presidency XI, group up. H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala, and Mr Gilligan are seated in the centre.

The Maharaja of Patiala who captains the M.C.C. team against the Bombay Presidency XI.

The two new umpires Messrs. Leyland and Rhodes, who took the place of Messrs. Dawar and Warden, in yesterday's match.

CONGRESS UNITY.

OPINION IN NORTHERN INDIA.

The Special Correspondent of "Hindustan Times" writes:

How and to what extent the Gauhati Congress will be utilised to bring about unity in the Congress ranks still continues to engage the exclusive attention of local political circles. The only change noticeable is that the speculation has invaded the bazaar and the markets also.

Authoritative opinion supports the contention that, to maintain their own integrity, the Swarajists will be compelled to resort to unity between the contending parties. Lord Winterton's proposed visit to this country is relied upon as the probable cause for the Swarajist anxiety.

It is argued, for example, that during the Under-Secretary's stay in this country, the Swarajists will hardly like to be shown up as an ineffective opposition. It is only to convince the British Government that they yet command popular confidence, Swarajists will, it is freely said, be inclined to coalesce with the Responsivist and Independent Congress Parties with a view to offer Government the utmost possible solid opposition.

Strangely enough, this hope is also mixed with anxiety, because those claiming to be in the know of things fear that the moment is too late for rapprochement and suggest that Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jayakar may not agree to submerge their party individuality at this stage. Others who put forward equal claims aver that unity is in sight. In support of their contention, the latter urge the re-entry of Mahatma Gandhi into politics and assert that Gandhiji is out and out for unity and will spare no trouble to bring about a united atmosphere.

Mahatma Gandhi's views in this connection are gathered from the alleged interview which Mr. S. A. Brelvi, editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" had with the Mahatma at his Ashram a few days back to consult him on behalf of the new board of directors of "The Chronicle" in regard to its future policy. A certain amount of justifiable reliance is attached to this rumour in that for the last few days, since Mr. Brelvi's interview, that paper has been taking a decidedly pro-unity attitude in its columns. This with the Mahatma's previous records in the establishment of unity prior to his voluntary withdrawal is given great currency to in building up hopes that Pandits Malaviya and Nehru will be induced to stand on a common platform both inside and out side the Congress.

What precisely will be the attitude of the Delhi and the Punjab delegates at the Congress is yet too early to forecast, but it is believed that they will support Mrs. Naidu's move.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

BY SENEX.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

MUTASHAR	1
GHAZUWAN	2
CASH	3

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

FAVOURITE	1
HOPEFUL	2
MALTA	3

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

RUBDAN	1
PEKIN	2
SHIVAJI PRASAD	3

THE TULSI PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

KUMMERUZZAMAN	1
ARAB PRINCE	2
NAJIAN	3

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

NOUGAT	1
HILL AND DALE	2
PUPPET	3

THE COOPERAGE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

MOZAN	1
KOWKAB	2
TIGER KING	3

THE MENTONE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

QUITCH	1
TOROSE	2
ULSTER ALLY	3

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

THE FLIVER	1
PROUD CHIEFTAIN	2
ETHELWALD	3

TULSI PLATE.—Div. I. Distance 6 furlongs.

NOORULMULK	1
FAROOQ	2
HATCHEL	3

THE FIGHT FOR THE RATIO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The misprint of a single word—approve for oppose—in No. 2 makes my whole letter of yesterday inconsistent and indefinite. And in fairness to me and to local economists, you will please let me restate the salient points:

(1) Do the local economists approve of the 18d. ratio? No.

(2) Do the local economists oppose the 16d. ratio? No.

(3) Do the local economists demand "immediate" circulation of gold coin? No.

(4) What they demand is: Gold coin; open mint; rupee to remain full legal tender for the present at 16d.—and no more rupee or rupee notes to be added to the Currency hereafter.—Yours, etc.,

The Hindus of Lahore have not yet definitely made up their minds with regard to contesting the coming municipal election.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of Crude Oil by the British Burma Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of November amounted to 45,024 barrels.

KHOJA WOMAN'S DEATH

SUICIDE OR FOUL PLAY?

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Grave allegations of foul play were made at the Coroner's court on Friday morning regarding the death of a young Khoja woman who fell frm the fourth floor of a house at Khadak on Thursday evening, and died soon after admission in J. J. Hospital.

Mr. F. D. Kanga, pleader, who appeared for Mr. Rahimtoola Lalji, the father of the deceased Sakinabai (18) said that his client suspected that the deceased was thrown off by her mother-in-law as they were often quarrelling in the house and the dispute had gone to the jamat several times.

Mr. A. T. Wanai, pleader, appeared for the mother-in-law, Jainabai, and denied the allegations, and said it was a case of suicide owing to domestic unhappiness.

Suleman Karmali, the husband of the deceased, said that he lived on the fourth floor of a house at Khadak, together with his parents, a brother and two sisters. He had married about fifteen months ago of which only three months had passed peacefully. Later on, his mother and the deceased used to quarrel on and off and he had to persuade both of them to keep peace. The quarrel generally took place after the deceasd's return from her mother's house.

Shirinbai Karmali, sister of the last witness, corroborated her brother's statement and said, on Thursday at about 7 p.m., the deceased was fetching water from a water tap. All of a sudden she placed the water jug on the floor and soon after she heared a thud in the adjoining lane. On looking from the railing she found the deceased lying in the lane. Her mother was not in the room at the time.

Mr. Kanga at this stage asked for postponement as he said he had to produce witnesses to show that it was a case of foul play.

The Coroner postponed enquiry till Monday next.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MILL.

On Wednesday afternoon a serious accident occurred to three workmen of the Emperor Edward Mill. It appeared about 1.30 p.m. a tube of Babock boiler burst and Kiman Idu, Ambaji Tukoba and Kondaji Babji were badly burnt. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital where Kiman succumbed to his injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner evidence was led to show that the bursting of the pipe was accidental, and the Inspector of Boilers who examined the boiler after the accident was of the same opinion.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

GIRL FATALLY BURNT.

Ansuyabai a Hindu girl aged four years residing with her parents lin the Century Mill chawl was seated near a *sigree* on the 7st inst. when her clothes caught fire. She was extensively burnt, but was treated by the mill doctor. She succumbed to her injuries on Thursday.

JAME-JAMSHED POOR PARSI BOX.

It is a matter of rejoicing that four Parsi members of the Bombay Legislative Council will be duly honoured by the public on Saturday, 11th December at the Gaiety Theatre at 9.30 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy. A Parsi Pickwickian drama by the well-known pen of Gabru will be performed for the benefit of the poor and the unemployed Parsis. The well-known "Jame-Jamshed" is the attorney of this poor Parsi box.

The proceeds of the box will be earmarked for relieving the poor and the needy.

SUDDEN ATTACKS OF DYSPEPSIA.

Sudden attacks of dyspepsia are almost invariably due to excess acidity and food fermentation, causing the formation of gas, which often presses on the heart and may even cause death. In such cases 'Bisurated' Magnesia gives almost instant relief, because it immediately neutralizes this acid, stops the fermentation, dispels the gas, and soothes and heals the inflamed stomach lining. That is why so many doctors and nurses use 'Bisurated' Magnesia themselves and recommend it to others. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is obtainable of all chemists in either powder or tablet form and is the surest, quickest and safest means of relieving either sudden attacks or chronic dyspepsia. Get a package to-day, use as directed, and enjoy your food and live longer.

SWEATING OF LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The protracted strike of mill operatives in Indore and the cussedness shown by their employers as well as the apathy shown by the Cabinet are well known to your readers. Thanks to the welfare workers the poor unorganised mill operatives succeeded in getting the hours of work reduced. There are, however, no legislative measures adopted by the Regency Government under the A.G.G., Mr. Glancy, who is a British Officer, and the antiquated Factory Act which not only permits oversweating but countenances good many irregularities jeopardising the lives of women and child workers still remains unamended. In the year 1921 the Indore Government had appointed a Commission of experts under the Presidentship of Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, bar-at-law, the Legal-Remembrancer of the State, which I learn had over thirty sittings and the Commission forwarded its exhaustive report recommending reduction of working hours to 10 hours and raising the age of child workers and suggesting stringent measures for the inspection of factories which the Commission found to be very perfunctory and defective.

Though over five years have passed no action seems to be taken on the said report which the European officer who is Director of Industries and Commerce has allowed to remain bottled up: Mr. Pailleret, the Director, is a European officer and is an Engineer by profession. I am not sure whether he belongs to any trade union or not; so far, however, he has shown no sympathy towards overworked mill workers and has, on the contrary, sided with the rich Millowners and permitted oversweating (13 hours' work) in mills and factories of Holkar State. The officers in our States are invariably friendly towards the capitalists and the poor working class population seems to have no one to take interest in their behalf.

This deplorable state prevails in Gwalior, Baroda and other States and one hardly finds any legislative restrictions about factory labour as they exist in British India. The Hon. Thomas Shaw and his colleagues from the International Federation of Textile Worker's Association are now in India with the most laudable object of studying the conditions under which Indian operatives are working in the various industries in this country. Would it be asking too much of this delegation to devote its attention and study also the conditions of the poor sweated labourers in Indian States?—Yours etc.,

JUSTICE.

IMPERIAL AIR ROUTES

LINKING UP THE WHOLE OF THE EMPIRE.

RUGBY, Dec. 8.

An important pronouncement was made to-day by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for Air, on the immediate development of Imperial Air routes with a view to ensure such mobility as will enable British and Overseas Air Forces to meet any attack on any part of the Empire. Sir Samuel Hoare was presiding at a lecture given by Wing Commander Pulford who commanded flight of Royal Air Force machines from Cairo to Cape Town. As a result of recent Imperial Conference, said Sir Samuel Hoare, we shall see greater step made in the near future both in developing the Imperial Air Force and in obtaining necessary co-operation between ourselves and Dominions than ever before. During these discussions we considered particularly two great Imperial Air Routes of the future—from here to Capetown and from here to Australia. We have arranged that next year a number of flights shall be made by our machines from here to North Africa. We shall establish air routes from here to Kenya and South African Government have undertaken to co-operate with us and extend that route over most strategical parts of South Africa. That means the British Air Force will link up with South African Air Force and we shall have a complete route from London to Cape Town and also from east to west in South Africa.

Secondly we have decided to institute a long-distance air route from London to Singapore. This through the co-operation of the Australian Government will link up Australia. This may be a small beginning, but it will be beginning of a very big development. When once we have these regular flights between London and Africa and London and Australia properly established with aerodromes and other accessories we shall find not only that we have great asset for civil and commercial purposes but that we have great asset also for military purposes. We shall then begin to feel that air forces of the Empire are really mobile and can move across the face of the Empire with ease and concentrate in a short time on any threatening point.—B. O. W.

A PLAIN TALK TO NEIGHBOURS.

THE VALUE OF A KIND WORD.

An invalid woman whose sufferings had made her a little morbid made a curious request of a friend.

"When I am dead," she said, "my neighbours will come to my door with regret and sympathy. Do not let any of them in the house, because I have lived here for years lonely, and forlorn, and shut in and not one of them has dropped in to cheer and comfort me with a little human companionship."

Now this woman's neighbours are not particularly hard and heartless people. They are just busy people, engrossed in their own affairs, even as you and I. And, even as you and I, when they hear that the poor invalid across the street is dead, they will be conscience-stricken at having failed in kindliness to her, and will try to atone for their neglect.

VAIN HUNGER FOR LOVE.

I often think that the most cynical thing in the world is that we have to die to find out what our family and friends think of us. The words we hungered and thirsted to hear, the love that we broke our hearts for, are only whispered into deaf ears.

When old Mr. B. died we told each other what a wonderful old man he had been. Why, he had lived through the times that made history! He had seen villages grow into cities and railways thread the country. The development of the telegraph, the invention of electric lights, and the phonograph, and the telephone and wireless. Such an interesting old man! We even repeated some of the things he used to say.

It would have made the old man radiantly happy if, while he was alive, we had let him know that we admired him, or if we had ever sat down for an hour and listened to his garrulous talk of old times. But we never did. We were not even civil to him. We pushed him aside. We let him see that he bored us. The first attention we ever paid him was when it was too late for him to know, or care, whether we came to his house or not.

And there is Miss C., who has been an invalid for years and years, able, on her good days, to patter from the bed to the window, and on her bad days just to turn her face to the wall, and lie there enduring the long-drawn-out weariness that is her life. Days and days—months—years—of dreary, drab monotony. We are always intending to go to see her, to take her a jolly book, to send her flowers, to do something to cheer and brighten her lot, something that will, at least, tell her that she has our love and sympathy. But we don't do it.

We treat the members of our own family in the same way. If the spirits of the departed are permitted to come back to earth, it must surprise many a one to read on his or her tombstone that he or she was the beloved husband, or wife, of So-and-so. The poor ghost had never suspected such a thing. In life, he or she had only known callous, cold indifference. Neglect. Fault finding. Querulous complaints. Never a word of praise.

Let's not wait until people are dead to show our love and appreciation of them. Let's send our flowers to the living.—"Tit Bits."

IN TOUCH WITH THE DEAD.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S CHALLENGE.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle received a dramatic reply to a challenge he made to 8,000 spiritualists who packed the Albert Hall in mail week at a service of remembrance, when a charge was made for every seat, from 5s. down, except the balcony and promenade.

Some 2,000 or more of Sir Arthur's hearers rose to their feet as witnesses that they had been in touch with the dead.

Sir Arthur, claiming that the dead are still alive and near us, said:—

"A good proportion of us have had personal proof either by actually seeing the so-called dead or hearing their actual voices, or by receiving messages from them which put their presence out of the question.

"I have had the privilege—a privilege which changes the whole aspect of life. I have had it many times. There are many on this platform who have had it, and many, no doubt, in this great assembled.

"Those who can say from their inmost souls that they have been in touch, one way or another, with their dead I ask to rise up and testify."

Instantly 2,000 or more of the audience stood up. There was silence. It was an electric moment. Men and women, youths and girls all stood gazing fixedly at Sir Arthur.

"I think Good" said he, there are so many who have has this great seleberation"

HIS PROPHECY.

"I will prophesy, I say that within five years, when we meet in this hall, every one will rise in response to such a challenge.

"It is useless for our critics to say, as was said on previous occaions, that any body of men would rise to testify to faith. We we do not rise to testify to faith. We rise to testify to fact. We are sane, truthful, God-fearing men and women, and women, and here, and here, in mid-London, we rise up to tell our fellow-Londoners that we are in touch with those who have crossed.

"We say in cold blood, we say deliberately, we pledge our honour, we pledge all we have in life in the fact that this thing is true. Cannot our fellow-citizens regain their sense of proportion and see that it is enormously more important than any other subject that may occupy their minds?

UNSEEN PICTURE.

There were other sensational pronouncements. The Rev. Vale Owen announced that a spirit communicator told him last week that some thousands of soldiers who fell in the war would be present at the meeting. They were bringing a picture which they would exhibit. All clairvoyants in the audience would see this picture. Mr. Vale Owen asked all who saw this picture to write to him, so that impressions might be compared.

A "Daily Express" representative afterwards asked four leading clairvoyants who were on this platform what they had seen. Two said at once, "Nothing." A third said, "I saw a beautiful rainbow and flowers." The fourth, prominent among clairvoyants, said, "I couldn't say till I go home and think it out quietly this afternoon."

No one was found who had seen the picture or the spirits, but Mr. Earnest W. Oaten, a clairvoyant who likewise said that he had seen nothing, addressed the invisible throng in the course of an animated speech. Looking up, he said:—

"Lads, you have done much for us. We thank you. You are still part of us. We are still part of you. We are comrades in peace as in war. War brought you horror and terminated too early your earthly existence. You could have helped us, had you stayed here, to right the wrongs of this world.

"You know there is one ideal for which you laboured—the ideal of peace on earth. We pledge ourselves to help you to attain it. Comrades, stand by us as you stood before in the years long ago, and as you stand by us, we will be strong to labour and strive for peace and harmony and love to be established on earth."

SUICIDES IN NEW YORK.

The United States are pre-eminent in the number of millionaries; they are also pre-eminent in the matter of murders and suicides.

Of the 71,864 death in New York last year 5,581 were caused by violence. There were 356 homicides, of which 248 were classed as shooting. In the same period there were 994 cases of suicide. No fewer than 388 persons took their own lives by means of gas; 145 hanged themselves, and 134 jumped from buildings. Two persons found death by throwing themselves in front of motor cars.

In New York alone there were three and-a-half times as many suicides as in the whole of England and Wales during the same period.

In view of the A. I. C. C. resolution raising the delegation fee to Rs. ten the Congress Reception Committee, has decided to reduce the delegates' camp accommodation fees to Rs. four from Rs. six fixed previously.

The North Western Railway (Registered) Union has been abolished and amalgamated with North-Western Railway (Recognised) Union.

The son and family of Raja Mahendra Pratap now in exile in Kabul, have embraced Sikkism.

CHURCH OF DRIFTWOOD

UNIQUE BUILDING IN THE ARCTIC SEA

A church of driftwood, "built in a land entirely devoted of standing timber," was recently completed at Shingle Point, on the shores of Beaufort Sea. This unique little building is the farthest north of its kind in the western Canadian Arctic.

A correspondent writing to the Boston "Herald" states:—

The village of Shingle Point is only visited once yearly by a trading steamer from Vancouver, 3,300 miles distant; and to have brought lumber this distance made the cost prohibitive.

However, though the country all around the Point is a barren waste, the village stands near a three-mile length of sand-spit, upon which the mighty current flowing through the Mackenzie delta washes up a marvellous assortment of driftwood, some of which has floated 1,400 miles from the interior. Out of this tangle of all shapes and sizes of bleached logs, piled many feet deep. Bishop Geddes missionery to the region, assisted by half a dozen faithful Eskimos, succeeded after many days of labour in picking out sufficient logs to build the church and missionary residence. After the building was erected the bleached logs were stained and polished.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Dec. 10.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	11	0
Century	,,	0	10	9
Jacob	,,	0	10	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	10	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	10	3
Apollo	,,	0	10	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—				
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0	0	0
Century 91½ 92½	,,	0	14	0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0	14	9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	14	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	14	9
Phoenix	,,	0	14	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	14	0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	14	0
Kaliamardan	,,	0	14	0
Daud Sahib	,,	0	13	3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0	14	6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	14	6
David Mill	,,	0	14	6
Apollo Mill	,,	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Swan Finaly	,,	0	14	0
Gold Mohor	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.:				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	13	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	13	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	13	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	13	6
Sakuntala	,,	0	13	0
Sundari Brand	,,	0	13	6
Globe	,,	0	13	6
Rachael	,,	0	12	6
Palkhi	,,	0	13	3
Maher	,,	0	19	3
LEPAD:—				
Spring	,,	0	13	6
Textile	,,	0	13	6
Century	,,	0	13	0
Maher	,,	0	13	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	15	6
Mun Mill	,,	0	15	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	14	6
Jacob	,,	0	14	0
Mun Mill	,,	0	14	6
1386 Tata	,,	2	13	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3	12	0
Jamshed	,,	3	12	0
Century	,,	4	2	0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4	2	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	2	3
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	0	0
2020 Jecob	,,	5	8	0
58,000 Kurla	,,	8	4	0
1325 Morarji	,,	5	7	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7	5	0
Hindustan	,,	7	5	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6	10	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	0	13	6
Textile	,,	0	13	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	14	0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	4	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	2	0
Apollo David	,,	2	2	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Konta	Per lb.	1	1	0
Great	,,	1	0	6
Phoenix	,,	1	1	6
Kohinoor	,,	1	1	6
Tata	,,	1	1	0
CHADAR 'Kori Calender:—				
Hindustan	Per lb.	0	14	6
David	,,	0	14	0
Mahal	,,	0	14	0

A public Muslim meeting of Poona expresses its "most deep and heartfelt regret" at the sad and untimely death of Princess Therese, the wife of H. H. Sir Aga Sultan Mahammed Shah and heartly sympathises with him and his family in this bereavement.

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ANDHRA LETTER

QUESTION OF MINISTERSHIPS

CALL TO MAHATMA GANDHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

SITANAGARAM, Dec. 4.

On the 28th, 29th and 30th of November gethered at Ellore a very huge concourse of people from all parts of Andhradesa to rejoice over the victories they have achieved for the Congress in the recent general election, and to decide the question "what next." Over five hundred have registered themselves as delegates, the number having exceeded all previous Conferences. The enthusiasm shown by the delegates was very great and eminent leaders of Tamilnadu, like Messrs. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Rangaswami Iyengar, Satyamurty, C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, Muttiah Mudaliar, M.L.C., Bussa Satyanarayana and others were present. The President-elect of the Conference, Mr. K. V. R. Swamy Naidu of Rajahmendry came with a contingent of delegates from East Godavary, numbering 150.

QUESTION OF MINISTERSHIPS.

There were a few important pronouncements regarding the question of Ministerships, which need some notice. The President of the Conference was firm in his assertions that Ministerships should not be accepted for three reasons, namely, that Diarchy is unworkable, that there has been no response to the national demand, and that a definite and unequivocal pledge of non-acceptance of office was given to the electorate. Regarding the idea of Congressmen supporting an independent ministry, the President characterised it as immoral. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, in an eloquent speech pointed out the lesson of the elections, as a magnificent victory for the Congress, but was silent on the much vexed question of Ministerships. Mr. Satyamurty, however dealt with the matter at some length, and in his resonant voices observed, that Panagal must go, that Congress should not accept office and that a solution must be found to achieve both these objects. Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, however, brushed aside the question and said that job or no job was after all a part of the larger qcestion of national unity which should be effected between all parties in the Congress. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari much deplored the impression that somehow got abroad, that he advised the acceptance of office by the Swarajists. He emphatically repudiated the impression, erroneously spread throughout India, and said that he would never be a party to the sorry and shameful spectacle of advising Congressmen to break their solemn pledges. Despite some difference in opinion, the leaders were anxious for the closing up of the ranks at Assam. "Better late than never" was the remark made with great relief by a prominent delegate, on the conncluson of the speeches of these leaders, who were mainly responsible for the break-down of the Sabarmati Pact.

A resolution was unanimouslp adopted by the Conference, inviting Mahatma Gandhi back to the political arena and bring about reconciliation between all parties on the platform of the Indian National Congress.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Satyamurty moved the independence resolution urging on the next Congress to define the word "Swarajya" in the Congress creed as complete independence free of all foreign control. Dr. Subrahmanyam of the Satyagraha Ashram, Sitanagaram and Mr. A. Kalesvararao, M.L.C., of Bezwada supported it, while Desabhakta K. Venkatappiah, C. Rajagopalachari, and T. Prakasam opposed it. The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority. The next resolution calling upon the Assam Congress to start a Campaign of individual civil disobedience was moved by Dr. B. Subrahmanyam and was carried by majority.

ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

The 13th Andhra Mahasabha was also held at Ellore on the 29th instant under the distinguished presidentship of Rajah Venkatadu Apparao Bahadur, Zamindar of Vingapur, and was a great success in every way. A resolution demanding the constitution of a separate province for the Andhras was passed unanimously. Resolutions regarding the Andhras in other provinces, and the necessity of intercourse with them were also adopted. A standing Committee with the president of the Conference as president, and Mr. M. Annapurniah, editor, "Congress," as secretary, was constituted to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

The Khadi exhibition was opened by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, who made a neat little speech about Khaddar. Many varieties of Khaddar of fine counts were exhibited. The total sale of Khadi during the three days of the Conference was nearly Rs. 6,000.

There were other Conferences, such as the library conference, social conference, music conference, hoisting the national flag, and a spinning competition. There was also a cosmopolitan dinner in honour of Dr. Naidu, in which leaders of all castes including Brahmins, Mahomedans, Christians, and Panchamas took part.

MR. MANSURI'S DREAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a rumour in Bombay and several other parts of this Presidency, that Mr. Mansuri is going to be appointed as a Minister in the place of the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi.

It is also reported that he is trying to get thirteen Mahomedan members on his side, and become their leader, and later on he wishes to ask the Governor to give him the Excise portfolio, and he will show that he is deserving man and he has a sound backing. Mr. Mansuri, it is reported will be holding a conference of M.L.C.'s in Kalyan and there a resolution will be placed that he should be made their leader. I hope the report is not true and that some one is behind the screen who leads him in the wrong path and has misinformed that the Governor is likely to give him the portfolio of Excise instead of to Mr. Dehlavi.

It will be advisable for Mr. Mansuri if he will stop holding any meeting and try for some capable man like Mr. Dehlavi.—Yours, etc.

S. A. K.

"AN EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF ENDURANCE"

PARSI CYCLISTS' RECORD.

The three young Parsee cyclists, who have called in at Hongkong during the course of their tour round the world, were received by H. E. The Governor and Lady Clementi at Government House yesterday morning. His Excellency's autograph and that of Lady Clementi were added to those of Mossolim, the Shah of Persia, King Faizal of Mesopotamia and many others which these youthful travellers have collected in a highly prized album since they set out upon their wonderful adventure. With a naivete which is in itself attractive they ask all those whom they interview for an opinion regarding their tour, and, in reply to such a question, His Excellency remarked that it was an extraordinary feat of endurance and courage. This is a summing-up with which everyone will agree. Most of us, if we walked round the island would want to be patted on the back and we should certainly write home the fullest details in order to secure the due meed of praise from admiring friends and relatives. There young fellows have crossed the deserts of Persia, Mesopotamia Syria and Sinai on ordinary bicycles. They have already covered about 35,000 miles and expect to take a little holiday spin round India before settling down once again in their own homes.

They undertook the tour not for pleasure nor for a wager or prize. Their object is simply to make a name for their country in the world of sport. They desired to link up India with the leading sporting nations, and, as members of the Y. M. C. A., they wished to increase friendship amongst the youths of all nations. It is a laudable ambition and it is very satisfactory to learn that as a result of their varied experences they are convinced of "the innate goodness of human nature." Everywhere they have been kindly treated. Tremendous hardships of course, must have been encountered, but the cyclists look extremely fit and well as hard as nails. They carry no firearms but have depended throughout upon enthusiasm, perseverance and determination, their stock of which attributes appears to be unlimited. The small amounts of money which have been needed on the journey have been raised by lecturing.

Very fittingly, the Parsee community in Hongkong under the leadership of Mr. Kharas are holding a reception at the Parsee Club to-day in honour of their enterprising fellow countrymen.—Hongkong, "Daily Press."

ELECTRIFICATION IN CALCUTTA,

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Indian Mining Federation in their letter to the Secretary, Department of Commerce, Government of India regarding the electrification of suburban railways in Calcutta states that the introduction of such a system will be highly ill-advised and uneconomical for the cost of generating a unit of motive force by electricity will be disproportionately higher than the cost incurred in getting same by the consumption of coal. In the opinion of the federation the proposed scheme if pursued will mean a gamble with public money and the Federation urges that the idea should be dropped.—A. P.

The British Aircraft firm has received an order from Japan for 25 passenger air liners for use on new services to be opened in Japan next year. All the machines will be driven by two Napier Engines developing 1,000 horse power each and will accommodate from 15 to 20 passengers.—B. O. W.

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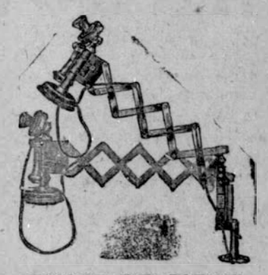

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M.A.V.6

SPINNING MILLS IN CHINA ACTIVE.

ADVERSE STATUS OF JAPANESE MILLS

OSAKA, November 9.

The following from a Japanese paper will be read with interest:

The successive depreciation of raw cotton, coupled with the utter inactivity of the cotton manufacturers export trade, has greatly aggravated the business conditions of the cotton spinning companies in Japan; and, judging by the present day conditions, the spinning companies will have to reduce their dividends. Some of the influential companies, however have informally decided not to cut their divided rate, chiefly because the branch factories operated in China have made handsome profits.

On account of the frequent strikes of operatives in the employ of the Japanese mills in China, it has been customary for the Japanese mills at home to be forced to subsidize their branch mills operated in China by approximately 100,000 yens a month.

CHINESE MILLS PROSPEROUS.

The stability of the raw cotton market together with the sharp decline in exports into China from Japan of cotton manufacturers in consequence of the heavy depreciation of silver and the recovery of the yen, has enabled the cotton spinning mills in China to sell their manufactures actively and easily. On the whole, these mills have sold out their January production of cotton yarn and their December-January outputs of cotton textiles.

It is reported that the Toka Cotton Spinning Mill may possibly declare an increased something like 300,000 yens during the current business term, and that the Doko Cotton Spinning Mill may possibly declare an increased dividend.

The branch factories in China of the Kanagafuchi, Dai Nihon, and Toyo Cotton Spinning Companies are said to have earned the profits running from 500,000 yen to 1,000,000 yen. Under the circumstances, the Japanese cotton spinning mills operated in China no longer need subsidies from their mother companies; not only that, but their can even make remittances to the mother companies, the business condition of which at present can be said to be anything but favourable.

With the foregoing facts in view, it is said that the Japanese cotton spinning people, who have made considerable effort and many sacrifices in connection with the operation of mills in China to turn out low-count yarn, are beginning to be rewarded; at least, they have cancelled the heavy losses resulting from the fluctuation of the exchange rates.

FINAL L. C. P. S. RESULTS.

Out of 224 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held last month the following 85 have passed:—

Ramniklal Maneklal Acharya, Shantilal Mayashankar Acharya, Gangadhar Vinayak Adhikari, Ganesh Narhar Agashe, Vishwanath Laxman Agashe, Shantaram Ramchandra Ambeskar, Dhundiraj Keshav Amin, Uchhranglal Kalidas Anjaria, Raghunath Mahadev Apte, Tryambak Sadashiv Asgekar, Dinah Daniel Baker (Miss), Trimbak Bhimrao Bakshi, Nilkanth Balkrishna Bapat, Ramchandra Pandurangrao Bedekar, Vinayak Kashinath Bhagwat, Bhikhubhai Dalsukhram Bhat, Pandurang Mangeshrao Bhende, Yeshwant Bhaskar Bhide, Norman Palmer Poyntz Chamarette, Gangadhar Govind Chandratre, Himatrai Anandrai Chhaya, Velji Hathibhai Choksy, Chandrasekhar Jagannath Dandekar, Trimbak Shankar Dange, Vasudev Martand Deshmane, Balwant Krishna Deshpande, Shantilal Sakalchand Doctor, Rose Chrispin Fernandez (Miss), Trimbak Ramchandra Gadkari, Vasudev Keshav Gadnis, Ramanlal Purushottamdas Gandhi, Thomas Sundaram George, Keshavrao Balwantrao Gore, Pandurang Ramchandra Hundekar, Vaman Vishnu Hudli, Rajaram Bhaurao Ingale, Shankar Rangnath Javdekar, Chattomal Gobindram Jiandani, Keshav Gopal Joglekar, Ambalal Jaduram Joshi, Chintaman Govind Joshi, Dahyabhai Shivram Joshi, Gopal Parashuram Joshi, Vishnu Govind Joshi, Laxman Sadashiv Kale, Narhar Waman Karandikar, Fatehchand Gangaram Kewalramani, Gulmuhammad Shah Muhammad Khan, Basappa Chandappa Kutchnur, Shankar Vasudev Bhimaji Kulkarni, Venkatesh Hanmantrao Kulkarni, Marseline Francis Lima (Miss), Digambar Laxman Limaye, Ganesh Purushottam Limaye, Harilal Motichand Maniar, Arcot Ramalingam Moodliar, Ebenezer Moses, Muhammad Ashraf, Purushottam Mukund Mundle, Vaikunthlal Ambalal Munshi, Kemlakani Rajaram Nagle, Balkrishna Sheshappa Naik, Bhalchandra Daji Neurgaonkar, Trimbak Chintaman Oke, Ranchhod Kuber Parmar, Maneklal Chhaganlal Patel, Mahadev Laxman Patwardhan, Ishwarlal Narsingdas Pherwani, Vishnu Mahadev Prabhune, Kanwarbeharilal Baukibeharilal Saksena, Manilal Mohanlal Sanghavi, Tryambak Keshav Saraf, Nilkanth Anandrao Satralkar, Panalal Harilal Shah, Bhagwandas Kishanchand Sindhwani, Yesudian Devadasan Swamidasan, Shankar Balkrishna Tulpule, Dattatraya Bhaurao Udgaonkar, Pramodrai Motilal Vachharajani, Dinkar Kashinath Vaidya, Krishnlal Sundarlal Vaishnav, Fakirmuhammad Abdul Rouf Vistro, Dahyabhai Narbheram Vyas, Chintaman Govind Wadekar, Krishna Ganpat Wagh.

Greed of money is said to be the cause of robbery which culminated in the murder of a wealthy priest in the Shiva Temple at Gorihat, Alipore Police Station limits on Tuesday night. Several arrests are reported to have been made on suspicion.—F. P.

A report from Alleppey states that Mr. Padmanabha Asan, Editor of a Malayalee weekly, was arrested for alleged criticism of Travancore Government at a temperance meeting held in Kottayam. He has been released on bail.—F. P.

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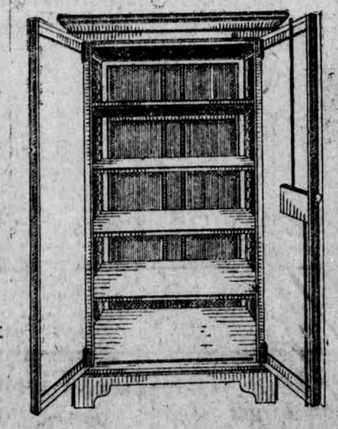

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BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

CITIZENS' DEMAND.

A public meeting of all the citizens of Bandra was held on Sunday the 5th instant, at the Deccan Land and Building Company's bunglow, Khar Road, Bandra, under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee. Mr. G. M. Gupte, presided. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) That in view of the fact that Bandra is a very progressive town, there being sufficient number of men imbued with civic zeal and willing to manage its municipal affairs without any outside help, and in view of the further fact that the Bandra Municipality has been functioning as an ideal local self-government unit for the last fifty years, the Municipality of Bandra should in future be wholly elective.

(2) That nominations by Government are detrimental to the growth of a real local self-government, and the Government should not resort to the same at least so far as the Bandra Municipality is concerned.

(3) That there should be no separate electorates for the Mahomedan community as such electorates tend to excite and aggravate communal feelings.

(4) That in case the Government decides to have separate electorates the Mahomedan community of Bandra should be allowed four seats on the Bandra Municipality.

(5) That this meeting is of opinion that the present division of wards and the distribution of seats has become unjust and inequitable owing to the growth of population and the expansion of the town in various directions, and are not conducive to bring in proper representation of all the interests concerned. However, before this question is carefully considered for the purposes of the forth-coming elections, this meeting suggests that in view of the extent of the area comprised in the present H Ward and its population, which is over 10,000 out of the total population of 28,000 the said ward should be divided into two wards—by a line drawn from the junction of Turner Road with Pali Dauda Road along the Turner Southern portion being styled H Ward and the Northern I Ward.

The meeting passed another resolution suggesting that the Board should be formed by 25 members representing the different Wards.

WORTH OF HOMEWORK.

Readers of the "Daily Express" have lately been keenly debating in its correspondence column the important subject of homework for school children.

The over-conscientious child is, in my experience, the cause of most of the reasonable complaints made by parents about school homework. The teacher sets a piece of work which the pupil may fairly be expected to complete in an hour writes Dr. Green in the "Daily Express."

The quick learner finishes the task creditably in half the time, the average pupil in the allotted time. The careless boy will say at the end of the hour, "I can't do this. I must ask old Smith to show me again." The less honest boy will hope to copy the work of a brighter fellow-pupil next day.

But the conscientious, rather dull child is different. He will not admit that a task is beyond him until he has worked until he can do no more. He settles down to the hour's task and plods at it for two, three, or even four hours, putting the work aside only when his parents insist that he shall go to bed. And, naturally enough, his father and mother are indignant with a teacher who demands not merely the school hours, but apparently the whole of the pupil's walking life.

The blame must not be laid on the teacher. All of us—parents, employers and teachers—are one in demanding blood from stones. The road to nearly all employments and promotions is by way of standard examinations, most of them designed for average students.

CONCENTRATION.

Any one who knows the work of teachers in the primary and day secondary schools will know that the great spectre of the teacher's existence is the dreary, monotonous work of marking exercises. Teachers would be relieved of at least twelve hours of dull drudgery every week if homework were abolished. They do not, therefore, set homework without reasons which seem to them good.

More than one headmaster I know believes that it is essential for a boy's development that the work in school shall be supplemented by work done out of school; since homework makes demands that school work cannot make. In school the pupil works under the eye of a master, so that the element of compulsion is never absent. Further, the atmosphere is one which constantly suggests work, and distractions are comparatively few. Again, if any real difficulty arises, the help of the master can be immediately asked.

On the other hand, when the pupil is working at home the master is at least fifteen hours away. And home is not a place which suggests lessons. Brothers and sisters are playing in another room; father is reading an interesting book; in the summer months the open air is calling. Concentration demands the constant exercise of will.

To have studied in these circumstances is to have learned emancipation from the caprices of the imagination and the moment; to have learned self-control and the exercise of the will.

The first meeting of the newly elected Punjab Legislative Council will be held on Monday January 3rd, 1927. After the swearing in of members the Council will elect its president and will next meet on January 5th when the election of Standing Committees and the Public Accounts Committee and also of a Deputy President will be held.—A. P.

Bulletin issued at noon to-day says that King Ferdinan spend good night and that his general condition is satisfactory.—Reuter.

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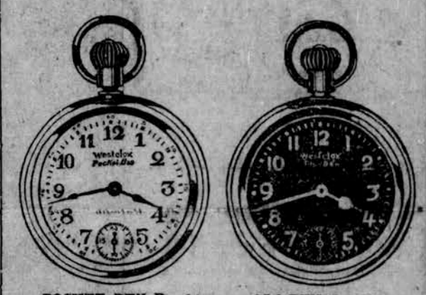

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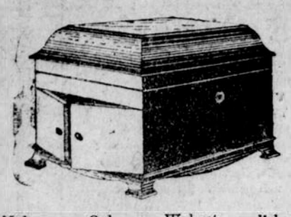

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